We Hit the Mark Because

Our guns are loaded with Cash Values! No bad debts unsteady our nerves! No travelers come between us and our aim! Our aim is to serve you.

Direct Importing Tea & Coffee Co.

Cor. Douglas and Johnson Streets.

Phone, 803. VICTORIA, B. C.

The Daily Colonist.

$6 per ton Household Coal

HALL & WALKER

100 Government St. 'Phone 86.

VOL. LXXXVIII NO. 11 — VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, JUNE 22. 1902. — FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

Diamonds.

The King of Gems

Full of Fire,
Perfect in Shape and Color

We import ours direct from the cutters and mount them in our own factory, and by buying for cash we can give you a perfect stone for the same money that you would pay for an inferior one elsewhere.

WE SAVE YOU MONEY ON DIAMONDS AND DIAMOND MOUNTED JEWELRY.

Challoner and Mitchell.

47 Govt St VICTORIA, B. C.

IMPERIAL MIXTURE

TOBACCO

A COOL, DELICIOUS SMOKE.

1-4'S, 1-2'S, AND 1 POUND TINS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.,

AGENTS.

The Breeze of Opinion Makes Our Goods Move

Our stock includes the most desirable and attractive articles that make living in the summer a comfort.

You'll never know—until you come to see our stock—what it is to buy your Groceries where customers' comments are all compliments. Look everywhere but don't decide until you come here.

TANGLEFOOT FLY PAPER, box .... 50c.
WEST INDIA LIME JUICE, bottle .. 25c.
PORK AND BEANS, Armour's, in Tomato Sauce, large tin ..... 15c.
DEVILED HAM, Armour's, large tin 15c.

Fresh Vegetables and Fruit received daily from white farmers only.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Cash Grocers.

We beg to announce that the business formerly carried on by Mr. J. W. Mellor, has been transferred to

J. W. Mellor & Company, Limited.

And will be conducted by them at

78 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Wholesale and Retail Paints, Oil, Glass, Etc.

Scotch Whisky

Watson's Special Liqueur guaranteed 20 years old.

Perfect. Pure. Palatable.

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VICTORIA WATER

From Oberlahnstein Mineral Springs, Germany. | PINTS AND SPLITS.

The Best and Cheapest Mineral Water on the Market.

TURNER, BEETON & CO., LTD., VICTORIA, B.C.

POTATOES

75c per 100 lbs.

Flower Balls, Saanich grown, and guaranteed good.

SYLVESTER FEED CO.

The Largest Collection of

Indian Baskets, Curiosities and Relics,

Stone and Wood Totem Poles, Slate Inlaid Dishes, Moccassins, Chilcat Blankets, etc., etc. at the

B. C. ALASKA INDIAN BAZAAR,
43 Johnson Street.

FOR SALE.

Point Ellice Boat House with boats and fittings complete, as a going concern. Any reasonable offer accepted. Also two small boat houses for sale. For particulars apply to ALLAN S. DUMBLETON, Law Chambers, Bastion Street, Victoria.

Keep Your Poultry

Healthy by using International Poultry Food, a great egg producer, a fresh lot just received. Also Lee's Lice Killer. Lambert's Death to Lice, Kow-Kure for Cows. Try a package with your next order. Headquarters for Pilling's Poultry Marker.

E. M. NODEK,
No. 12 Store Street.

Heidsieck & Co.

REIMS

DRY MONOPOLE

(RED TOP)

The Most Palatable Champagne on the Market.

R. P. RITHET CO., LTD.

Agents for British Columbia and Yukon T.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.

LIMITED.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES:

IRON AND STEEL
BUILDERS' HARDWARE
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MINING SUPPLIES

IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS
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LAWN MOWERS, HOSE
GARDEN TOOLS.

32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

TELEPHONE 59. P. O. DRAWER 613.

IT PAYS TO BUY AT HASTIE'S FAIR

All kinds of Wares we keep. Granite, Crockery, Tin and Chinaware, Stationery, Candles, Needles, and Pins, and all that.
Specialties just now. House cleaning supplies.

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J. A. SAYWARD

ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B.C.; WHITE HORSE, YUKON; and NELSON, B.C.

Sashes and Doors and Wood Work

OF ALL KINDS

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

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Contractors and Dealers in Electrical Supplies.

Pacific Brewing & Malting Company, Tacoma.

Pacific Beer

EXPORT. WHITE LABEL.

It cheers, comforts, refreshes, strengthens, and is particularly recommended to all classes because of its purity and health-giving qualities.

BOTTLERS:

The Pacific Bottling Works.

26 STORE STREET, COLD STORAGE BUILDING, TELEPHONE 44

We Have Them You Want Them

GOOD RELIABLE RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, BRUSHES, ETC. We instruct you how to use them.

At FOX'S, 78 Gov't St.

FOR SALE.

A fine farm, over 500 acres, 100 acres cleared, 2 large orchards, good house and outbuildings, 6 miles from city. Enquire for particulars at

A. W. MORE & CO., Ltd.

23 Broad Street, near Colonist Office.

That Cancer Cure

Is meeting with gratifying success in Victoria. Everyone using it is satisfied with the results. How could it be otherwise. We guarantee it to cure every case of cancer if instructions are followed.

If you are a sufferer procure it at once. Don't waste time and money on worthless remedies and experiments. Cancer takes a firmer hold every day you allow it to run. Never Fail Cancer Cure releases that hold and is the only remedy which will positively and permanently cure any form of this disease.

H. H. JONES,
39 Birdcage Walk,
Victoria.

HE MIGHT NOT MIND.

"Do you think," he asked, "that you could learn to love me?"

"I don't know," she answered; "I might, but if I were a man I'd hate to think that I was an acquired taste."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Mount Sicker & Brenton Mines

At 5 Cents Per Share,

These shares will shortly be advanced to 10c per share. Buy now and take your profits.

A. W. MORE & CO., Ltd.

23 BROAD STREET.

The King's Crowning

Such Illuminations and Decorations Never Before Seen in London.

His Majesty Has Recovered and Will Be in Town Tomorrow.

Jacobites Put Up Placards Protesting Against the Coronation Ceremony.

London, June 21.—Such illuminations, festooning and bellagging as will mark Coronation Day, Thursday next, have never before been seen in London. Scarcely a house along the principal parts of the route of the procession but has electric or gas devices, while a profusion of gay clothes and flags, interspersed with mottoes, and representations of the Royal Arms already hide most of the outer walls.

Some of the streets are already red with dazzling festoons of fairy lamps. Even the abused stands, which for weeks have made London hideous with their bare boards are now rapidly being draped in rich purple or other suitable colors. The United States embassy has joined in the general jubilation, and is erecting an illumination, surrounded by a crown. Throughout London United States firms and individuals are not a whit behind the British in decorating their premises.

King Edward has completely recovered his health, and has now arranged for the court to return to London on Monday.

The Jacobites, who from time to time, amuse the country by exhibitions of loyalty to the house of Stuart, placarded London in the dead of night with a document proclaiming the Archduchess Mary Theresa of Bavaria, the "Rightful Queen Heir," to the British throne.

"Whereas by the decree of our sovereign, Lord and King Francis XX. in November, of the year of grace, 1875, the crown of these realms did by just lineal succession descend to his niece and heiress, the Lady Mary Theresa Dorothea, Archduchess of Modena, the loyal people of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, hereby assert as our forefathers have done, the right of primogeniture in the descent of the crown of these kingdoms and the indefeasible claim therefore of Her Royal and Imperial Highness as heiress of the House of Plantagenet and of Stuart."

There was a small attendance at the opening tonight of the Coronation boxing tournament, and little betting was done. Spike Sullivan, the United States boxer, and Jabez White of England, met in the first bout. The Englishman was a favorite at odds of 22 to 20. Both contestants were fit, though Sullivan looked a trifle drawn. The contest was mainly on scientific lines. White, who was the stronger of the two, did most of the leading, and was adjudged the winner on points, at the end of the stipulated rounds. There was little difference between the men until the ninth round, when White floored his rival with a neatly executed right. He assisted the American to rise, an innovation which was severely criticised.

Recovering from his grogginess, Sullivan continued at a great pace, and the Englishman, weakened under the pressure, and used every method to avoid punishment, "roughing" it all the way. He was quicker on his feet, and sprinted round the ring when Spike tried to corner him. Towards the end of the contest White used a long left jab most frequently. He won on points after a hard struggle.

"Eddie" Connelly, of St. John, N. B., and "Pat" Daly of England met for the 144 pound championship. The fight was the fastest and most interesting event of the night, and much surprise was expressed that the men were able to go the limit at such a terrific pace. Connelly, however, showed himself the better ring general, and more scientific boxer, and was given the decision on points.

LACROSSE IN NEW YORK.

Shamrocks Win Easily From the Crescents.

New York, June 21.—Superior work with the stick, fast running, tricky dodging, and heavier weight on the part of the Shamrocks of Montreal today worked the downfall of the Crescent Athletic club team on the field at Bay Ridge. The final score was 15 goals to 7. The Canadians won last year's match with the Crescents by a score of 8 to 5. For the Shamrocks side today, John Currie made the majority of the long runs. Robinson, Hoobin, McKeon and the Brennan brothers distinguished themselves by their all round developed game, in which sure stick work and forceful throwing were most prominent.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

Convention Being Held at Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

Great Barrington, Mass., June 21.—The final session of the convention of the American institute of Eelectrical Engineers, was held today, and was devoted to the discussion of the education of an electrical engineer. The principal address was that of President Steinetz, who spoke on the general topic for discussion. Dr. Samuel Sheldon, of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Prof. R. B. Owens, McGill University, Montreal; Harold W. Buck, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and E. B. Raymond, Schenectady, N. Y., were among the speakers.

Take in the moonlight excursion by City of Nanaimo leaving C. P. N. wharf, 8 p. m., Monday evening. Music by Fifth Regiment band.

OFF TO LONDON.

Attorney-General Leaves to Appear Before Privy Council.

Hon. D. M. Eberts, attorney-general, left by the Charmer this morning on his way to London, having received a telegram yesterday from Christopher Robinson, K. C., who is representing British Columbia before the Privy council in the case arising out of the decision of the lower courts that a Japanese who had taken out naturalization papers had the right to vote the same as any other British subject. Mr. Robinson was anxious that Mr. Eberts, who is thoroughly acquainted with the facts of the case, should be present. The case is known as the Tommy Homa case. Homa is a Jap, who having taken out naturalization papers, applied to have his name placed on the voters' list, and upon this being refused, he appealed to the courts, which decided that a naturalized British subject of any race could vote.

DOUBLE KILLING.

Shooting Due to Insults From Silly Boys.

Sioux City, June 21.—City Marshal Swearingin was shot today by a man named Shipman, whom he was trying to arrest. The mob then killed Shipman. The trouble originated with two boys on the way to a circus. They passed remarks about Shipman, which caused the latter to throw stones at them. They swore out warrants for Shipman's arrest, and the city marshal visited his house to serve them. In response to his knock Shipman fired twice, killing Swearingin instantly. News of the shooting spread and an excited mob surrounded Shipman's house. Weapons of all kinds were produced and the house was literally riddled with bullets. That from the sheriff's revolver inflicted the fatal wound. There was great excitement, but the mob finally dispersed.

FISHING ON SKEENA RIVER

Salmon Are Running Now From Thirty to Eighty to a Boat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, B. C., June 21.—Steamer Tees arrived from Northern British Columbia this afternoon. She reports that the northern salmon fishing has opened and all the Skeena canneries are operating with 30 to 80 fish to the boat. There is no sockeye run on Rivers Inlet yet.

Vancouver, taking a leaf out of Victoria's book, is to have a public meeting shortly to discuss the formation of a Tourists' association.

A baseball team picked from lawyers was defeated by a team of insurance men today by 31 to 27. The gate was a large one.

SNOWED UNDER.

Vancouver Boys Give Visitors Bad Beating.

Vancouver, B. C., June 21.—(Special.)—The Victoria boys were beaten at cricket by the Vancouver boys today by an innings and over 20 runs. Vancouver made 101 in the first inning, and Victoria 53. In the second Victoria was retired for some 23 runs.

PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

Horse Stamps on Man's Foot and Amputation Necessary.

Winnipeg, June 21.—(Special.)—Detective Balcom Stewart, member of the Winnipeg police, is now lying at the general hospital with his right foot amputated just above the ankle. A horse stepped on his foot last night and crushed it so badly that amputation was necessary.

BALL AT WINNIPEG.

Crookstons Beaten in the Eleventh Innings.

Winnipeg, Man., June 21.—(Special.)—Winnipeggers saw sensation baseball today in the game with Crookston, Minn. The Crookstons tied the score with a luckly three in the seventh. There was no further counting until the eleventh, when Winnipeg scored, leaving the tally 7 to 6. Two thousand saw the game.

KASLO ORE.

Shipments For Past Week—A Biter Sentenced.

Kaslo, B. C., June 21.—(Special.)—Ore shipments on the past week through Kaslo were: Slocan Star, 58 tons; Rambler-Cariboo, 105 tons; Whitewater mine, 64 tons; American Boy, 42 tons; Reco, 20 tons.

Henry Gibson was sentenced last night to three months hard labor for biting John Rockney's thumb during a fight at McGuigan.

RADCLIFFE WEEPS.

Canadian Hangman Does Not Like His Work.

Brandon, June 21.—(Special.)—Radcliffe broke down and cried bitterly this afternoon when spoken to about the hanging of Gordon. He wept like a child, and said he felt the position of hangman keenly, and wished he was out of it. No other job was open to him. He is purely a man of circumstances. He leaves tonight for British Columbia, where his services are required.

UNIVERSITY RACE.

Cornell Wins the Eight-Oar at Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 21.—In the United States university race today, Cornell won by three lengths apparently; time 19.05 3-5; Wisconsin second by 1½ lengths, time 19.13 3-5; Columbia third, by three lengths, time 19.18 3-5; Pennsylvania fourth by 3¼ lengths, time 19.26; Syracuse and Georgetown were very close, and the judges gave Syracuse fifth place by two feet, time 19.21 2-5; Georgetown time 19.32.

CORONATION MEDALS.

Nanaimo School Children to Be Given Souvenirs.

Nanaimo, B. C., June 21.—(Special.)—The school children of the city are to be presented with medals commemorative of the Coronation on Wednesday afternoon next. All the pupils will assemble at the Central school, and addresses will be given, and patriotic songs sung.

The quarters of the customs department are likely to be increased. Plans have been submitted for extending the present post office building for this purpose.

A Strike At Toronto

The Whole Tram System Tied Up in the Ontario Capital.

The Offer of Company Rejected—No Cars, Public Must Walk.

Unionists in Paterson Will Not Work Till Militia Are Withdrawn.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, June 21.—Nearly a thousand street railway motormen and conductors went on strike at 8:30 this morning, after being locked in the hall for eight hours. They demand 18 cents per hour for the first year, and 20 cents afterwards, and the recognition of the grievance committee. The company's offer was rejected by a vote of 2 to 1. The sensational feature of the meeting was an offer by E. A. Ames, president of the Board of Trade. He would give $10,000 as a contribution to the benefit fund for conductors if they would accept the company's offer. Whatever may be his real motive many of the men regarded it with suspicion, and its announcement was received with mingled cheers and hisses.

Later on the electrical workers also went out in sympathy, thus completely tying up the system. The company has posted up a semi-humorous notice on the barns saying that owing to the fatigue of men in attending conferences they have been given a holiday today and no cars will be run; also that any who report for duty Sunday morning would be given pay for today. Thousands of citizens walked to work through the rain. Omnibuses are doing a rushing business. The big stores and factories have arranged to convey employees to and from work. Intense excitement prevails in the city.

Paterson, N. J., June 21.—A meeting of all the trades unions connected with the silk industry in this place was held late today. It was decided not to go to work again in the mills until the militia had been withdrawn from the city. No formal strike was inaugurated, but the matter was left in the above shape. In addition to this the unions decided to send a committee to the mill owners on Monday to ask them to submit the differences which exist between the owners and the dyers' helpers to arbitration. The city officials decided to-right to post the militia at the mills tonight and keep them there until all trouble was passed.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 21.—The anthracite coal workers' strike rounded out its sixth week today without incident. Nothing developed at strike headquarters today bearing upon the question of involving the bituminous men in the anthracite strike.

HOTEL DESTROYED.

Virginia Watering Place Suffers From Fire.

Newport News, Va., June 21.—The Buckroe Beach hotel was burned tonight. A big summer theatre and pavilion adjoins the building.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Canadian Premier Reaches Liverpool on the Etruria.

Liverpool, June 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, who comes to England to attend the conference of Colonial premiers, and to be present at the Coronation ceremonies, arived here tonight on the Cunard liner Etruria from New York, and started for London.

WYETH WON.

Drake's Colt Carries Off the Chicago Derby.

Chicago, Ills., June 21—Coming with a sweeping stride through the stretch, the game colt Wyeth won John A. Drake his first Derby, and upheld the traditions of the race by the overthrow of favorites, and by the Western horses beating the best that could be sent from the East. There is no room for argument about the best horse winning. The race was free from rough riding or anything in the nature of a foul, was cleanly run and truly run, and Wyeth won. Twelve three-year-old colts lined up at the barrier today before Starter Dwyer. Jockey Lucien Lyne rode a sensable race on Mr. Drake's colt.

ENGLISH WIN.

Yankee Polo Team Defeated For Polo Cup.

London, June 21.—The English team defeated the Americans in the final game for the American polo cup. The score was 7 to 1.

The game was in every way a finer exhibition of polo than its predecessors. The ground, though soft and rather dead, was better than might have been expected. Both teams meant to do their best, and the pace was fast throughout. There was not much apparent superiority to the English ponies, yet they were rather faster and, perhaps, handier; but it is only fair to attribute the English victory chiefly to George Miller's good captaining; he led his team beautifully, and Cecil and Pateson Nickalls obeyed each word, trusting to him fully. There was not so much actual team play in the case of the Englishmen. It was rather an exhibition of discipline and subordination. Then Buckmaster played a great game. He was never in a hurry, never flurried and never disturbed. He always dropped on the ball at exactly the right moment. His back-handers were true and clean, and when, now and again, he came up into the game, his long shoes were splendidly true in their direction.

The United States team played well together, and in the long run, the way they backed each other up, was beyond praise. Keene was brilliant and never in his life played a finer game.

It is curious to note that, on the whole, the Americans failed in that which was their strong point—their defence. They attacked much oftener then when they won the first game of the series, but the English defence was too good. No team could have played a finer uphill game than did the Americans, and there was not nearly so much advantage to the English team as the score suggests.

Along the Waterfront

Overdue Glade Will Be Posted Wednesday—Amur Sails for Skagway.

The Tees Brings News of Commencement of the Salmon Fishing.

Many Victorians will be anxiously watching the cables reporting the arrivals of ships at Liverpool and other European ports, and eagerly scanning the report of ships spoken within the next few days, for if the German ship H. F. Glade fails to arrive before Wednesday they will lose the amount of their speculations in the reinsurance of that vessel. In Victoria some thousand or more dollars are invested, but in San Francisco nearly two hundred thousand dollars has been bet at from 90 to 95 per cent., that the ship will arrive. All stand to lose if the ship fails to arrive or be spoken before Wednesday, for according to a cable from London, Lloyds will post the vessel as missing on Wednesday. The Glade has now been crossed off the list of overdue ships by the Merchant's Exchange, which considers her no longer insurable. The Glade is now out 246 days from San Francisco for Europe with a cargo of wheat and barley. It was stated that she was loaded during the strike at San Francisco by inexperienced 'longshoremen, and her cargo was thought to have shifted, while on the other hand those hopeful of her arrival ventured large amounts on the belief that the ship's bottom was so foul that her voyage would be delayed.

SCHOONER WRECKED.

Eureka Ashore Six Miles South of the Cliff House.

A despatch from San Francisco says the two-masted schooner Eureka, Capt. Schon, which left there on June 19 for Eureka in ballast, went ashore in a thick fog a few hours afterwards, six miles south of the Cliff House. The crew landed safely. The schooner is high and dry on the sand.

AMUR SAILS.

C. P. N. Steamer Leaves for Lynn Canal —Spokane Due Tomorrow.

Steamer Amur sailed for Skagway last night with a fair amount of freight, about 250 tons, having been shipped by that steamer by local merchants, the greater part consigned to Dawson houses. Included in the freight was a good consignment of crockery ware and furniture shipped to Dawson by Weiler Bros., groceries and supplies, shipped by various wholesalers, and tobaccos, drygoods and general merchandise. The passenger list was a light one, Mrs. Lipscombe and Miss Garry being the only passengers from this port. The steamer will sail from Vancouver tonight at 11 p. m., instead of 8 a. m. as formerly.

The steamer Spokane, of the Pacific Coast S. S. company, which is on her first excursion trip to Alaskan ports, is due on her way back tomorrow, and the steamer Cottage City, which is running to the same ports, doing the commercial business, carrying everything, from bullion to salt fish, is expected to arrive on Tuesday from the North.

THE TEES RETURNS.

Salmon Run on the Skeena—Jap Fisherman Drowned.

Steamer Tees, Capt. Hughes, returned from Naas, Skidegate and way ports last night, after a fast passage. She had few Southbound passengers, the list arriving here having only the names of Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Hall, of Alert Bay; Miss Norther, of Alert Bay; E. C. Noble, of Rivers Inlet; G. W. Wilson and a number of Indians. Included in her cargo the Tees brought a consignment of sealskins valued at $5,000, shipped South by the Indians at Bella Bella, who had taken the seals off Goose island. The salmon fishers have started work on the Skeena. They began on the 19th, when from 30 to 80 were taken to the boat. The fishermen had not started on Rivers Inlet. The Tees brought news from Skidegate of the drowning of two Japanese, who had been fishing for dogfish on May 27. Their sloop was caught in a squall and wrecked. Their bodies were found on the beach on the day following the disaster, rolling in the wash, where they were carried by the tide. The sloop, which had been badly wrecked, was also found. No news was received from the Upper Skeena, the Hazelton not having made her usual trip, on account of high water. The Tees will sail North again on Thursday evening. On her present trip the passengers gave a largely signed and eulogistic testimonial to Capt. Hughes.

MARINE NOTES.

A rate war, both on freight and passengers has commenced on the Upper Yukon river, according to a Dawson despatch, and the lowest passenger rates ever quoted are probable this season.

A project for the construction of from two to six lumber schooners to engage in regular traffic between Vancouver and South African ports, will shortly be laid before a number of prominent citizens of that port by Capt. Charles Eddie, of the ship-broking firm of Springer & Eddie.

Steamer Tees is due from Naas and way ports.

Tug Lorne left last night for Chemainus to tow the bark Louisiana into the Royal Roads. On her arrival here she will take the British ship Kate Thomas from the Outer wharf to Vancouver.

The fifth Regiment band will accompany the moonlight excursion on City of Nanaimo, leaving C. P. N. wharf at 8 p. m., Monday.

LYNCH REMANDED.

Comes Before Magistrate Again on Tuesday.

London, June 21.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, member of parliament elect for Galway, and formerly of the Boer army, who is in custody on the charge of high treason, was brought up on remand at the Bow street police court today, and was again remanded until June 24, witnesses in the case not having arrived in London.

ECUADOR VOLCANO.

Slight Eruption Causes Inconvenience and Alarm.

Guayquil, Ecuador, June 21.—Travelers from Chone, province of Mana, who have arrived at Quito, say they were forced to delay their journey 12 days on account of the road being nearly obstructed by volcanic matter erupted from a crater in the side of the Pichincha volcano. The news caused alarm at Quito, as a few nights before, the inhabitants saw lights issuing from the crater and ashes fell on that city.

THOUGHT IT WAS A CROW

Boy Up a Cherry Tree Shot, Perhaps Fatally, By Grandsire.

A most unique shooting affair was reported yesterday as having taken place near Heal post office, in Saanich. Its victim, a 15-year-old boy, now lies in a most critical condition, and while hopes are entertained for his recovery, as yet the outcome of the matter is terribly uncertain. This sad matter has the added feature that the boy is alleged to have been shot in mistake for a crow.

Richard Williams, the victim of the shooting, whose life now hangs, as it were, by a thread, was in a cherry tree on Thursday night on his grandfather's place, when the old gentleman happening along while on guard over his fruit, filled the lad's face with No. 3 shot, the range being between 20 and 30 yards.

The boy has been brought down to the hospital, where Dr. Frank Hall is treating him. Though he has recovered consciousness, it is impossible to say whether he will recover or not, as the skull may have been penetrated by some of the pellets and the brain been affected.

In view of the uncertainty of the situation, Sergt. Murray, of the provincial police, went to the hospital yesterday to take what may possibly prove to be an anti-mortem statement. In this Williams corroborates the story as above detailed, adding that he is well assured that Grandfather Durrant fired at him in mistake.

As yet the authorities have not decided what steps should be taken regarding the matter, as the case is one so far as can be seen at present, that will depend upon the recovery of the boy.

Williams, while living with his grandfather, worked on an adjoining farm, and is spoken of as a fine young fellow. Much sympathy is felt for him in his terrible accident, and also for the grandfather, through whose mistake it seems to have come about.

W. C. T. U.

One of the latest London Times contains the following:

"The executive committee of the National Temperance federation have issued a manifesto urging on those having charge of coronation festivities the desirability of taking such precautions as shall conduce to rational enjoyment without being accompanied by intemperate practices. They draw attention to the fact that the King stipulated that no part of his gift is to be expended in intoxicants, and regret that the offer of a great firm of brewers to supply all the malt liquors required has had the countenance of the central committee. Even where it is impossible to exclude intoxicants, the friends of temperance can exercise a good influence in the direction of limiting the 'toasts' proposed, or do better still by substituting 'sentiments' for 'toasts,' and thus omit the drinking practices fostered by the latter. In reference to dinners given by authorities to employees, etc., it is in every way desirable that these take place in halls or public buildings and not on licensed premises. The federation urge that licensing authorities should not for a moment countenance the granting of any extension of hours for the sale of intoxicants during the coronation festivities. It is, sad to say, almost certain that during the ordinary hours of sale on this occasion the volume of the liquor traffic will be immensely increased, and it would be both dangerous and unseemly to extend the already long hours of drink-sale."

Almost every word of the above can be urged in regard to celebrations in Victoria and the other centres of population in Canada. And the sentiments expressed are earnestly pressed on those well-wishers to the cause of temperance.

The Woman's Christian Temperance union meets every Thursday, 3 p.m., at the Refuge Home, Cormorant street. Anyone is freely invited.—Com.

Geological Survey Started.—Yesterday morning the Geological survey party which has been sent out to complete the investigation of the strata and formations of the West Coast of Vancouver Island left towa to commence its summer's work. The party is but a small one, consisting of Arthur Webster, of Vancouver, and Prof. Ernest Haycock, of Acadia college, Wolfville, with a cook. Yesterday they were taken down to Pedder Bay in an express wagon, and will there camp for a short time, working their way around Race Rocks, and so down the Coast.

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

Swell ball, swell supper, swell time on Friday. A.O.U.W. Hall.

The Crowning of the King

Coronation Week to Be Right Royally Observed In This City.

General Summary of Its Celebration and of Interesting Features.

With today Coronation week begins. So far as human eye can see, no week in the century upon which a couple of years of advance has now been made, will ever witness such a magnificence of function or a public munificence upon so grand a scale. The glories of the Diamond Jubilee will serve as a precedent for its splendid keeping, and while they surpassed all others of their sort in the Imperial annals, there is little doubt but that the present occasion will be celebrated in a far grander and more imposing manner. As on that glad occasion of Thanksgiving the little patches of red encircling the whole globe will pass from one to the other until the orbit is completed, a blaze of the manifestation of loyalty, devotion and thanksgiving of the omnipresent Britisher.

In this city a dual programme will be enacted, but so arranged, however, that no conflict of attractions will occur. For these elaborate preparations have been making for some time past, the arrangements, with the exception of a few details being now about complete.

Beginning on Thursday morning, the celegration continues to the end of the week. Saturday morning affording the only respite in the wonderfully attractive programme. Throughout this time the city will attire in gala dress of flags and bunting with the customary illuminations. In addition to the civic decorations, all the citizens are expected to contribute to the general effect by the decoration of their residences and places of business, and to aid too in the illumination of the city.

On this, the first day of the event, the state, civic, military, and religious functions will all be held. The latter begin the day amongst them being the official service at Christ Church cathedral, and that of the military at Work Point Barracks.

At Work Point, Rev. W. D. Barber, chaplain to the forces will conduct an open air service in the square just before the march out, at which he will probably be assisted by the ministry of some of the denominations. To this service the general public is invited.

At Christ Church cathedral an official coronation service, the fac-simile so far as possible of the great services of the day in Westminster Abbey, will be held. For this the hour of 9:30 has been chosen so as not to conflict with the review taking place at eleven. Formal invitations have been issued by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the officials of the city and the province, which run as follows:

Government House, Victoria, B. C.

In accordance with the command of His Majesty King Edward the Seventh that thanksgiving services should be held throughout the Empire on the 26th of June instant, to commemorate the coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty, the official service, as ordered, will be held in Christ Church cathedral at 9:30 a. m.

These will be followed by the military and naval review out on Macaulay Plains, which will doubtless prove to be the greatest attraction of the whole celebration. This begins at 11 o'clock, the feu de joie and royal salute by the R. G. A. ordinance, and guns of the navy being fired at 12 o'clock noon.

In the afternoon the scene of jubilation will shift to the Parliament buildings, where the civil, naval, and military authorities will all join in a vast public service, the religious portion of which will be taken by the local clergy. Here too a great choir, led by Herbert Taylor, of St. Andrew's church will assist in the musical parts, the four numbers of which are the "Doxology," "Rule Britannia," "The Maple Leaf," and "The National Anthem."

Friday is Societies Day, their reunion festivities will occupy the afternoon. These will constitute one of the most interesting features of the week, and it is very fortunate indeed that their great event thus so readily finds a place, and adds its interest to the gathering of so many visitors in the Capital. Their committee has spared no effort to secure the utmost success of their own project without for one moment forgetting, and at the same time doing all in their power to add to the success of the other features of the week.

On all three days baseball matches will find a place, and there is little doubt but that the celebration so carefully prepared, so widely advertised, and so enthusiastically looked forward to by all, will be one of the most successful and attractive in the whole Dominion.

The civic programme is the following:

THURSDAY.

Morning—Review of army and navy at Macaulay Point.

Afternoon—Coronation ceremonies at government buildings.

Evening—Band concert in front of government buildings.

FRIDAY.

Morning—Baseball, Leland-Stanford University vs. Victoria, at Oak Bay.

Afternoon—Parade through city, Societies' Re-union at Caledonia park, sports and games.

Evening—Band concert at Beacon Hill park and at the corner of Yates and Douglas streets.

SATURDAY.

Afternoon—Baseball, Stanford University vs. Victoria, at Oak Bay.

Evening—Band concert, corner of Government and Johnson streets.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star Brandy.

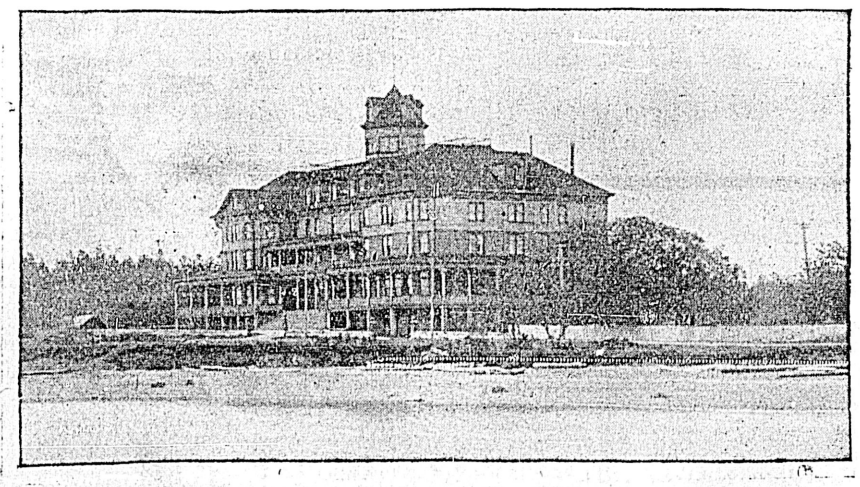
SELLING SECRETS.

"Yes, sir, I have the best of inside information, and I would be glad to sell you the secret of beating the stock market."

"Well, I'll tell you," returned the cautious stranger, "just you try it first, and if you win——"

"Yes, if I win——"

"Why then you'll be rich enough so that you won't have to sell any secrets."—Chicago Post.



MOUNT BAKER HOTEL—SEASIDE RESORT, VICTORIA, B. C.

BUSINESS POINTERS

Fletcher Bros. expects to give complete satisfaction with every piano they sell you. They do not ask you to buy under any other conditions. They are agents for the now world-famous Gerhard-Heintzman instruments.

* * *

An important sale of household furniture and effects of superior quality, is advertised to take place on Tuesday, 24th instant, at 2 p. m., at 161 Vancouver street. W. H. Hardaker, auctioneer.

* * *

When weary of clerks disobliging and "smart"—
When scared out by prices that give you a start—
When tired of stocks that you know all by heart—
Go to Dixi H. Ross & Co.'s.
When seeking for salespeople ready and bright—
When looking for prices that always are right—
When searching for goods that will give you delight—
Go to Dixi H. Ross & Co.'s.

* * *

The Nesbitt Electric Co., 33 Fort street, are determined to raise the wind in electric machinery in the city of Victoria. They sold and installed no less than nine electric fans in one day last week. The cost of putting one of these little machines in is but trifling indeed compared to the amount of pleasure and comfort desived from it.

* * *

Watson & McGregor, hardware merchants, 99 Johnson street, carry a splendid range of ranges, kitchen utensils, and camping outfits, and the prices are pretty well within the range of any purse. All they have on sight are for sale, and if you want to buy, then two parties may be made happy at the same time.

* * *

Those beautiful summar shirts at Sea & Gowen's, Douglas street, must be extremely captivating, as there has scarcely a day passed since they came out that there hasn't been either a moonlight or a honeymoon excursion. Young man, if you don't get a move on and get one of these, your name will be Dennis as sure as you live.

* * *

The B. C. Drug Store, 27 Johnson street, is a good place to drop into when you want to enjoy a nice cooling draught of pure and delicious ice cream.

* * *

If its a bicycle you want, and if you haven't got one, then you should have one of these that are advertised in this paper by M. W. Waitt & Co., 44 Government street. Why pay such enormous prices for a wheel when you can have your choice from 8 to 10 of the best makes, for less than half, by consulting the above firm.

* * *

The "Nugget" cigar don't require to await Coronation Day to be crowned, as it has already been crowned "King of All," as its ad. announces elsewhere.

* * *

The advertisement of Hardress Clarke on fifth page, quotes prices in many lines of groceries that will be found interesting reading to all who have to purchase these articles.

* * *

Erskine, Wall & Co. are in touch with some of the most successful strawberry growers on the Island, and are consequently in a position to furnish with the best, in quantities to suit. Don't be too late in leaving your preserving order, as the supply is not so great that it may not run out.

* * *

B. Williams & Co., Yates street, have one of the largest stocks of the latest and most up-to-date styles in gent's furnishings of all kinds on the Pacific Coast, and they got them to sell, not to look at, and they are determined that every article must be turned into dollars and dimes by the end of December next. And that's what's the matter.

* * *

If it's a swell tailor-made suit that is wanted, Campbell's ladies outfitting emporium, Fort street, is just as good a place as any to get it.

* * *

J. Musgrove's insurance and real estate agency is at 17 Trounce avenue.

* * *

You may have a nice horse and a nice carriage, but an old out-of-date set of harness spoils the whole outfit. Get a new up-to-date set for the Coronation celebration, at Goodwin's harness store, Broad street. They are good, and at reasonable prices.

* * *

When you want a shoe that will not cause you to limp around, but will give the greatest degree of comfort, you will get these at Jas. Maynard's boot and shoe store, Douglas street, Odd Fellows' block. But when you want your horse shawed in a scientific manner, William Mable, 115 Johnson street, is the very man to take him to.

* * *

A perusal of W. G. Cameron's ad. elsewhere will convince you that there is a sale of considerable proportions going on in flannel and byking suits at Victoria's cheapest cash store, 55 Johnson street. The quality and prices are all right.

* * *

Campbell's Ladies' Emporium, Fort street, is always up-to-date with novelties in all departments of dress. This time their novelties consist of lace ties and fancy collars, in all the very latest ideas in neckwear, direct from London and New York.

* * *

When in need of harvesting implements of any kind, you can always depend on getting the best at E. G. Prior & Co.'s, and at the most reasonable prices. When you are out for game, always get right into the thick of them, and you will stand a better chance of getting what you are after. Prior's is headquarters for farm implements, buggies, carriages, carts, etc.

* * *

The Direct Importers of Tea and Coffee have made a name for themselves in their lines, for both purity of quality and reasonable prices; for 30c. you can secure what you have been accustomed to pay 50c. to 60c. Corner Johnson and Douglas streets. 'Phone 803.

* * *

Stoddart, the jeweler, 63 Yates street, is a most reliable place to go when you are in search of the best and most reliable article in watches, clocks, or any kind of jewelery.

* * *

Do not stop to hesitate during the hot weather as to what you are going to wear, but go at once to the Fit-Reform, who are professionals in the business of preparing and making garments that are both suitable and seasonable. Their flannel suits, or coats and trousers are just the thing. See the ad. elsewhere.

* * *

A minute too late to catch the train—you may lose money, or any other old thing, and through the medium of the Colonist want columns you may very likely recover it, next day, but with time lost it is entirely different, and the only safe way to provide against a recurrence of the unfortunate circumstance is to take your erring time-piece to C. E. Redfern, the jeweler and watchmaker, 43 Government street, and have it made so that it can be relied upon to point more truthfully to matters of so vital importance to its possessor.

* * *

The Saunders' Grocery Co., Ltd., are leaving nothing undone to provide for the public everything that will have a tendency to contribute towards the enjoyment of the Coronation festivities in a fitting and characteristic fashion. "Eat, Drink, and Make Merry," while we crown our new-born King.

* * *

Professor Jameson, of 60 Fort street, is highly recommended by the best local authority, as being absolutely reliable in his treatment, both in palmistry and phrenology, the mysteries of which he is prepared to impart to all who seek enlightenment therein at moderate rates. If you are interested in Cocos Island treasure stocks you may learn something as to your likelihood either for fortune or misfortune. If you choose to glance into your future you may do so by consulting the professor.

Impaired Digestion

May not be all that is meant by *dyspepsia* now, but it will be if neglected.

The uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, sourness of the stomach, and disagreeable belching may not be very bad now, but they will be if the stomach is suffered to grow weaker.

Dyspepsia is such a miserable disease that the tendency to it should be given early attention. This is completely overcome by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which strengthens the whole digestive system

MARRIED.

ROSS—DISHART—At Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B. C., on the 21st instant, by the Rev. W. Baugh-Allen, Thomas Johnston Ross, to Lillas, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Dishart, of Edinburgh. No cards.

MONUMENTS

BE SURE TO

Get Stewart's Prices

on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first class stock and workmanship.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Streets

MUSIC TUITION.

Miss Sill, certificated pupil of Herr Professor Krause, Leipzig, Germany, will receive pupils in Piano-playing (theory included) and harmony. Studio, 10 Harrison street, morning address 95 Mears street. Tel. 785.

YOUR PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Treated Within All Its Phases by

Prof, Jameson,

LATE OF INDIA.

THE MYSTERIES OF PALMISTRY AND PHRENOLOGY TAUGHT TO ALL WHO SEEK ENLIGHTENMENT.

60 FORT ST.

COPYRIGHT

SOLID COMFORT

Is only to be had by smoking the

Province Cigar

Try one and be convinced.

FACTORY, - - YATES STREET.

GARDEN PARTY

—AND—

Sale of Work

By the Ladies of

THE CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

(Reformed Episcopal.)

—AT—

Marifield, Carr Street

—ON—

TUESDAY, 24th JUNE,

Admission 25 cents.

VICTORIA TENT & AWNING FACTORY

BASTION SQUARE.

Next to Board of Trade Building.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS in Store and Window Awning, Tent, Hammond Flags and Camp Furniture. Tents to rent. Agents for the Cooper Roller Awning Fixture. The only perfect roller awning in existence.

A. VON HAGEN.

WIGS SWITCHES, CURLS, ETC.

Combings made up in any style. Theatrical and masquerade wigs to let. Country orders promptly attended to. Hair-dressing, shampooing, face massage. A large stock of hair and ornaments, also fringe nets, always on hand.

C. KOSCHE

55 Douglas St., near Fort.

VICTORIA TIDES.

For the Month of June, 1902.

(Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120 meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Date.	Days.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	S.	6 03	4.0	11 51	5.2	16 14	4.6	22 39	8.1
2	M	6 29	3.0	13 33	5.6	17 10	5.2	23 10	8.4
3	Tu	7 00	2.0	14 54	6.2	18 07	5.7	23 44	8.8
4	W	7 34	1.0	15 55	6.7	19 03	6.1	.....	
5	Th	0 20	9.1	8 12	0.2	16 47	7.1	19 56	6.5
6	F.	0 58	9.3	8 52	—0.3	17 35	7.4	20 48	6.7
7	Sa	1 39	9.2	9 37	—0.4	18 20	7.6	21 42	6.9
8	S.	2 22	6.9	10 22	—0.3	19 02	7.8	22 40	6.9
9	M	3 08	8.3	11 08	0.2	19 41	7.8	23 49	6.7
10	Tu	3 59	7.6	11 55	0.8	20 14	7.9	.....	
1	W	1 11	6.3	4 56	6.7	12 43	1.7	20 41	7.9
12	Th	2 50	5.6	6 37	5.9	13 31	2.6	21 04	7.9
3	F.	4 32	4.8	8 36	5.2	14 18	3.6	21 25	7.9
14	Sa	5 34	4.0	11 02	5.0	15 06	4.5	21 48	8.0
15	S.	6 24	3.2	13 52	5.5	15 57	5.3	22 13	8.1
16	M	6 55	2.6	15 18	6.1	16 49	6.0	22 40	8.2
17	Tu	7 23	2.0	16 13	6.6	17 42	6.5	23 12	8.3
18	W	7 50	1.6	17 03	6.9	18 35	6.9	23 45	8.4
19	Th	8 16	1.3	17 50	7.2	19 25	7.1	.....	
0	F.	0 15	8.4	8 43	1.1	18 34	7.3	20 12	7.2
21	Sa	0 40	8.3	9 11	1.0	19 14	7.4	20 58	7.3
22	S.	1 04	8.2	9 42	1.0	19 51	7.4	21 45	7.3
23	M	1 27	7.9	10 17	1.2	20 20	7.4	22 42	7.3
24	Tu	1 49	7.6	10 55	1.5	20 28	7.4	23 49	7.1
25	W	2 11	7.2	11 35	1.9	19 52	7.4	.....	
26	Th	1 09	6.6	2 30	6.7	12 17	2.5	20 06	7.4
27	F.	..				13 01	3.1	20 22	7.6
28	Sa	.				13 44	3.8	20 43	7.9
29	S.	4 32	4.3	10 10	5.0	14 28	4.6	21 12	8.2
0	M	5 14	3.3	13 29	5.3	15 16	5.3	21 46	8.5

Zero of above heights corresponds to 11 feet in the fairway of Victoria harbor.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock).—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison.

For time of high water, add 14 minutes to H. W. at Victoria.

For time of low water, add 17 minutes to L. W. at Victoria.

It happens quite frequently that a self-made man has a son who is simply tailor-made.—Puck.

Moonlight Excursion.

Monday Evening, June 23rd.

The popular excursion steamer City of Nanaimo, will sail from C.P.N. Wharf at 8 p.m.

Returning will arrive at 10-30 p.m.

FIFTH REGIMENT BAND IN ATTENDANCE

FARE ONLY 50 CENTS.

C. C. Russell

WHOLESALE SUPPLY STORES, DOUGLAS STREET

MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS AND COSTUMES.

SPECIALS.

Ladies Blouses with Embroidery insertion set in front, per dozen $8.60, each, 75c.

Briggs Priestley's celebrated Lusters and Serges for Summer wear from 25c. yard.

Satin Back Velvet Ribbons, all widths, from 25c. per piece.

Overall Lace and Embroidery Piques and Dress Ducks, Chamberys and Hollands.

Dress Ducks and Outing Flannels.

Small Pearl Buttons in all qualities.

Write for Our Wholesale Catalogue.

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SUMMER OXFORDS

In most exclusive styles, giving that touch of elegance to the foot found only in the very finest footwear. Ladies who require a shapely shoe, as well as one giving a great degree of comfort, will be entirely pleased and satisfied with this line.

Men's White Canvas Shoes at $1.50
Boys' and Youths' Canvas Boots 75c. to $1

James Maynard

85 DOUGLAS STREET.

ODD FELLOWS BLOCK.

FOR THE HIGH LEVELS.

The Great Ball Bearing Lawn Sprinklers that revolve with small pressure, sold at the Cheapside. Also the Woodyatt Lawn Mowers. Also the Wonderful Steel Self Basting Roadsters. Call and see them.

GEO. POWELL & CO.

CHEAPSIDE, 127 Government St.

IN THE MATTER OF THE B. C. DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company are required on or before the tenth day of July, next, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any), to Thomas J. Garlick, of 17 Bushnhall street, in the City of London, the liquidator of the said company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are personally, or by their solicitors, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice, or, in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1902.

HAYS, SCHMETTAU AND DUNN, 11 and 12 Clements-lane, London, E. C., England, Solicitors to the Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Pearce, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of the above-named John Pearce, deceased, who died on or about the 17th day of May, 1902, are required on or before the 20th day of July, 1902, to send by post prepaid, or deliver to James Lidstone Crimp and John Dart Bryant, the executors of the last will of the said deceased with Codicil thereto, at 95 Cadboro Bay Road, or 146 Chatham street, full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

Notice is further given that after such last mentioned date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they will then have notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received at the time of such distribution.

And notice is further given that all persons from whom moneys were due to the said John Pearce on or before the said 17th day of May last, are required to pay the same, if not already paid, to the said executors within the period above mentioned.

Dated the 12th day of June, 1902.

J. L. CRIMP,
J. D. Bryant,
Executors.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

And Soo Pac ific Line

World's Scenic Route

IMPERIAL LIMITED

96 Hours Vancouver to Montreal.

Leaves Vancouver Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 13:30 o'clock.

Train Number 2 leaves Vancouver daily at 14:00 o'clock.

Through tourist cars to the East leave every day but Sunday, and to St. Paul every day.

Excursion rates to Minneapolis June 28th, July 1st, and 3rd.

For all information apply to

H. H. ABBOTT,
Agent C. P. R.
86 Government Street.

Lily of the Valley

—AND—

Carnations

FRESH CUT DAILY.

F. FRANCIS.

FAIRVIEW NURSERY

Store 74 Yates St. Tel 98. Tel. 219.

LAND REGISTRY ACT — In the matter of an Application for a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title of Lot Six Hundred and Ninety-Nine (699), Victoria City. Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above Land, issued to George Isaac Stuart and Robert Edwin Jackson, on the 20th day of June, 1871, and numbered 252a. S. Y. WOOTTON Registrar-General. Land Registry, Victoria, B. C., 3rd day of April, 1902.

Grown on British soil
packed by Canadians
in British Columbia
and delicious.
That's Blue Ribbon Tea!

Baseball Games Played Yesterday

Two Matches Between the School Teams For the Colonist Cup.

Intermediate League Match at the Oak Bay Ground—Other Games.

There was a big crowd of school boys at Beacon Hill early yesterday morning for all of them are keenly interested in the fate of the Colonist Cup, and have their various schools to back up throughout the week, but particularly on Saturday, when the matches are played. Yesterday morning both games were played near each other, but the schools stayed by their favorites, and so there were two good-sized crowds, one for each game.

The games of a week ago had given everyone some idea of the respective standing of the teams, and yesterday's matches thus had an increased advantage through the fact that the teams apparently most equal in the games were pitted against each other. This, however, was by no means sure, as some of the schools have been doing faithful practice, so much so that even in the week a great difference was to be noticed in places, particularly in the case of the North Ward boys, while at least two of the teams, James Bay and Victoria West were weakened by the absence of some of their doughty men.

The first game to start was that between Victoria West and North Ward. In this the North Ward boys showed that they had improved greatly since last Saturday's game, both in fielding and batting. The Victoria West team was weakened by the absence of three of their regular players.

In the first innings eight of the North Ward boys went to bat, and every one of them made a hit. Five runs came in. The Victoria West boys were unlucky. The first two struck out, the third got a pass, but the next one struck out. In the first of the second innings, the North Ward boys tallied four more. Two passes were given, and Smith struck out. In their half, seven of the Victoria West boys came to the bat. Two walked to first, two made safe hits, one struck out, and two were put out at first. Hasenfratz and Harrap scored the first two runs for their team. In the first of the third, the North Ward boys got a batting streak on, making seven clear hits. This, with the three passes given, gave them ten runs. In the second half, two of the Victoria West boys struck out, and the third flew out at first. In the fourth the North Ward batted in five more, while the Victoria Wests went out, one, two, three. The next was a hard-hitting half, and six more runs followed for the North Ward. In the last of the fifth innings, McGarry gave the Victoria Wests three passes to first. Two of them came in. The game was called at the end of the fifth.

For the Victoria Wests, Young and Doodle Jenkins put up the best game, playing respectively at first and short. Sedger, the pitcher, was a trifle wild, and issued eight passes. McGarry, for the North Ward, gave six their first on balls, but redeemed himself by striking out ten batters. Sedger fanned one. Of course it was an errorless game.

Victoria West .....0 2 0 0 2—4
North Ward ....5 4 10 5 6—30

Batteries: Sedger and Willisicroft; McGarry and Smith.
Umpire, Capt. Jack Smith.

CENTRAL VS. SOUTH PARK.

This was the match of the series thus far, and there is no doubt that the Central school boys won out through having weight on their side. They batted the heavier and got the runs. It was not a case, however, of finding the ball any oftener than their opponents, for Pitcher Mason kept them guessing, and struck out no less than 14 in seven innings played, but when they did hit it, weight told, while the most of the South Park boys, 12 of whom fanned out, were unable to put the ball out of the diamond. For the first half, however, it was anybody's game, the runs came in but slowly, and the big blackboard at Oak Bay has seen worse scores than those made by the school boys. In the last innings, however, the Centrals, who had lead from the start in a 2-1, 3-2, sort of way, bunched their hits, and won out with the score of 10 runs to 5.

The battery work was the feature of the game, for as with the big players the pitchers and catchers are the heroes of the teams. The Sargison Brothers worked together admirably, playing good steady ball. Mason and Homan, however, for their rivals divided the honors about evenly, sometimes getting a little the best of it, although Mason passed four on to first while H. Sargison had but two in this column. Homan caught a gamey match, and with practice will make a good one behind the bat. In the disastrous seventh innings his thumb nail got badly torn, but he played on and never flinched. Little Bamford, out at second, gave good promise too, handling some hot liners with both neatness and despatch. In fact on the infield the losers had the best of it. F. Therriault, of the Centrals, made the only home run, although at an earlier stage in the game he got around the bases on an error. Cliff Wilson at third base, is handy with the ball too, and caught steadily, as did Harrison on first.

The score by innings stood:

South Park ....1 0 1 1 0 0 2— 5
Centrals ....2 1 0 1 0 2 4—10

Umpire, Frank Jewell.

The following is the standing of the public school teams in the Colonist cup series:

Central, won 2, lost 0.
South Park, won 1, lost 1.
North Ward, Won 1, lost 1.
Victoria West, won 0, lost 2.

INTERMEDIATE LEAGUE.

Intermediate ball ruled out at Oak Bay Park yesterday afternoon. The crowd of spectators proved a small one, and the play was somewhat ragged at times. From start to finish there was little doubt of the result, the Capital City team of James Bay being outclassed by the Fernwood nine, a fact quite as plainly evidenced by the play as it was by the score, which stood 18 to 9 at the conclusion. Some good hard practice of the regular sort on the loser's part would, however, do much towards evening up matters. Some heavy batting marked the game, a few of the hits being good clean ones, but as a rule the scoring on these resulted from indifferent work in the field, the Capital City pitcher in particular receiving but poor support, missed catches, dropped balls and overthrows running up a long error list had they all been tallied. Of the latter Catcher White made two or three expensive ones, but at other stages in the game played up much better, and caught three difficult foul flies in close succession.

In the third innings the Fernwoods won the game through a good batting streak, and a bunch of errors, no less than eight runs being scored on that occasion, and it was not until the seventh that their opponents recovered spirit and put some dash into the game.

In the fifth innings both sides brought in new pitchers, Allen succeeding Belyea on the Capitals, and Moore following Blackburn for Fernwood. In neither case was the change particularly needed as Belyea had four strikes out two bases on balls to his credit, with Blackburn eight and three to his respectively, their successors getting five and one for Allen, and four and two for Moore respectively.

The Fernwoods were in good form. J. MacMillan on first played almost senior ball, doing some splendid fielding and making but one error. Carlow at second played an effective game, while Camsussi's throwing from centre to the plate was one of the features of the game. Two double plays were neatly worked by the boys from James Bay, in which Allen and J. Haughton distinguished themselves. Following is the score by innings:

Fernwood .. ..3 0 8 0 1 3 0 3 *—18
Capital City ...2 1 0 1 0 0 3 0 2— 9

The following is the standing to date in the Intermediate League series of this season:

Fernwoods, won 1, lost 1.
Work Estate, won 1, lost 0.
Victoria Intermediates, won 1, lost 0.
Capital City, won 0, lost 1.
Wanderers, won 0, lost 1.

NATIONALS DEFEATED.

At Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon the street railway employees defeated Nationals by a score of 13 to 7. The game was an interesting one, both teams showing up well at times. The street railway men went to bat first, and failed to score in their first attempt, but in the second G. Goward started the run getting, and he was followed around the bases by Eagel and Ekins. Four more runs were added in the third, two in the fourth and four in the seventh. The Nationals did not score until the fourth, but at that stage they secured five runs. Of their other two runs one was added in the seventh and the other in the ninth. Goward, if he continues to improve as a fielder, will soon be eligible for the senior team.

FERNWOODS WIN.

Defeated the Victoria Second Eleven at Cricket Yesterday.

The cricket match between the Fernwoods and the Victoria second eleven at Goodacre's field, resulted in a win for the Fernwoods by nine wickets and one run on the second innings. Following are the scores:

FERNWOOD C. C.

H. Wilson b. Richardson	12
H. Anderson b. Richardson	0
H. Shandley c. Richardson, b. Hunter	9
E. A. Gallop c. Bogle, b. Richardso..	0
J. H. Griffiths, run out	5
J. G. Brown c. Ashby, b. Hunter	7
A. Wheeler, run out	1
W. P. Marchant c. and b. Richardson..	2
A. Boorman c. Hunter, b. Richardson ..	0
A. Marconini, not out	2
W. Read, run out	2
Extras	9
Total	49

Second Innings.

H. Wilson b. Richardson	0
H. Anderson, did not bat	
H. Shandley, not out	3
A. Marconini, not out	1
Total	4

VICTORIA SECOND ELEVEN.

B. H. Hurst b. Griffiths	4
D. B. Bogle c. and b. Griffiths	7
C. B. Deaville b. Gallop	1
P. Richardson c. and b. Gallop	0
F. W. Ashby b. Griffiths	9
D. Hunter b. Gallop	0
L. B. Robertson b. Gallop	0
H. G. Walker s. Shandley, b. Gallop	1
J. Rodgers c. Wheeler, b. Gallop	0
H. C. Wiffen c. Marchant, b. Gallop ..	1
S. Clegg, not out	0
Extras	0
Total	23

Second Innings.

B. H. Hurst c. and b. Anderson	4
D. B. Bogle c. Gallop, b. Anderson	5
C. B. Deaville c. Marchant, b. Anderson	4
P. Richardson b. Anderson	2
F. W. Ashby b. Anderson	3
D. Hunter c. Wheeler, b. Maconini	0
L. B. Robertson, not out	1
H. G. Walker b. Ballop	1
J. Rodgers b. Anderson	0
W. C. Wiffen b. Gallop	0
S. Clegg b. Gallop	1
Extras	8
Total	29

SOLDIERS VS. SAILORS.

Interesting Cricket Match at Work Point Barracks.

The second eleven of the Garrison and a team from the lower deck of H. M. S. Grafton, played cricket at the Work Point grounds yesterday, the Garrison winning by 36 runs. The navy won the toss and went to bat first. The chief scorer for the navy was Ankers, who made a well played 18. Sebry 12, and Bates 10, also played well.

The Garrison went to the wickets wanting 70 to win, and faced the bowling of Ankers and Sebry, who bowled well, the score for the first wicket being 15, but thanks to Sapper Hefferman, who hit up 25, and Corpl. Simpson, R.E., 20, and Campion 20 (not out), the second eleven placed a creditable win for the opening match. Below will be found the scores:

NAVY, FIRST INNINGS.

Bishop lb. Campion, b. Rivers	1
Ankers c. Rivers, b. Campion	18
Sebry b. Simpson	12
Bates c. Campion, b. Hefferman	10
Webber c. Rivers, b. Hefferman	0
Potter c. Shorey, b. Hefferman	5
Daburn c. Rivers, b. Hefferman	4
Mann c. Rivers, b. Hefferman	4
Styles, run out	1
Holmes c. Rivers, b. Simpson	0
Farmiloe, not out	0
Extras	13
Total	68

Second Innings.

Bishop c. Beaumont, b. Campion	17
Ankers b. Rivers	2
Sebry b. Rivers	0
Bates b. Rivers	3
Webber b. Rivers	6
Potter b. Shorey	26
Daburn c. Campion, b. Rivers	0
Mann c. Simpson, b. Rivers	4
Styles b. Campion	1
Holmes, not out	1
Farmiloe c. Webber, b. Shorey	1
Extras	3
Total	64

GARRISON, FIRST INNINGS.

Gr. Wilks b. Sebry	13
Gr. Wells b. Sebry	5
Staff Sgt. Shorey c. Holmes, b. Sebry..	7
Gr. Beaumont b. Sebry	8
Sapr. Hefferman c. Mann, b. Bates	25
Gr. Rivers b. Sebry	0
Gr. Johnson c. Potter, b. Ankers	1
Cpl. Simpson, R. E., b. Bates	20
Gr. Campion, not out	20
Sapr. Miller b. Bates	2
Br. Ohara b. Potter	0
Extras	3
Total	104

VICTORIA WON.

Defeated the Work Point Team Yesterday by a Score of 140 to 83.

The match at Work Point barracks yesterday between the Victoria club's first eleven and the senior Garrison team resulted in a win for Victoria by a score of 140 to 83. Barraclough got a well-earned 46, making one six. Gr. Croft made the top score for the barracks, getting 22 and making two sixes. The score follows:

VICTORIA.

Howe, E. J., b. Knight	6
Gregson, W., c. Oliver, b. Askey	2
York, W., b. Knight	16
Binns, W. H., b. Knight	1
Martin, H. J., b. Knight	0
Menzies, D., c. Oliver, b. Longbottom	13
Barraclough, G., b. Crump	46
Hilton c. and b. Knight	7
Gooch, W. P., b. Oliver	22
Jaeger, R., c. Sergeant, b. Longbottom	10
Anderson, J., not out	0
Extras	13
Total	141

WORK POINT BARRACKS.

Br. Longbottom b. Binns	9
Sgt. Askey c. Barraclough, b. Binns	1
Corp. Sergeant b. Menzies	12
Gr. Oliver c. Hilton, b. Binns	6
Gr. Longbottom c. York, b. Menzies	2
Corp. Knight b. Menzies	2
Gr. Crump c. Hilton, b. Binns	3
Spr. Baker b. York	9
Major Guerdon b. Barraclough	6
Gnr. Croft, not out	22
Br. Spall b. York	3
Extras	3
Total	83

LEAGUE SHOOT.

Scores Made at the Clover Point Range.

The first of the series of league rifle matches held annually throughout the Dominion took place yesterday afternoon at the Clover Point range, two teams from the Fifth Regiment competing. Simultaneously a spoon shoot was held under the auspices of the Fifth Regiment Rifle association, the same scores counting. The spoon for the first class was won by Corpl. Cavin, with a score of 87, and the spoon for the second class by Corpl. Hedgman, with 82. The scores follow:

NO. 1 TEAM.

Sergt Bodley	82
Lieut. McTavish	78
Corp. Winsby	86
Gr. Butler	78
Sergt. Futcher	80
Corp Cavan	87
Gr. Brayshaw	73
Capt. Currie	77
Gr. Duncan	87
Q. S. Winsby	81
Total	809

NO. 2 TEAM.

Corp Anderton	71
Gr. Russell	54
Gr. Scarth	53
Sergt Savory	75
Major Hibben	77
Gr. Groft	70
Corp. Hedgman	82
Gr. Coller	56
Gr. Woodwin	73
Gr. Carr	49
Total	660

YACHT RACES.

Good Win for the Contest in A and B Classes Yesterday.

The second of the series of races for A and B classes of the Victoria Yacht club was sailed yesterday in a strong, whole-sail breeze from the south. The contest was very close and interesting, the yachts being well bunched together as they started over the line, with their decks awash and sending up the spray in showers as they plunged forward. The Wideawake was unfortunately compelled to give up the race when close home, owing to her shrouds parting in a heavy puff. Mr. Gore's Dione, though in the lead, now had the race all to herself in A class, and again wins first place. Capt. Bowdler's Redskin took first place in B class, with the Hon. J. D. Prentice's The Bird a good second, the rest of the fleet closely following over the finishing line. Following is the correct time:

A CLASS.

	Hr.	Min.	Sec.
Dione	1	06	00
Wideawake, did not finish.			

B CLASS.

	Hr.	Min.	Sec.
Redskin	1	09	35
The Bird	1	10	05
Marietta	1	12	00
Oneida	1	12	15
Vril	1	12	30
Tillikum	1	13	30

N. W. I. Y. A.

The annual regatta of the Northwestern International Yachting association will take place on the 2nd and 3rd of July.

In addition the Townsend Yacht club will hold their annual regatta on the 4th.

The committee in charge earnestly request a large representation from the Victoria Yacht club. A number of the local fleet are getting in readiness for the trip across the Straits and will be absent about a week.

BOXING CARNIVAL.

To Be Given by the Victoria Athletic Club During the Week.

Those interested in the manly art are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet. The fact that during coronation week in London there will be one of the greatest carnivals of boxing held at the National Sporting club has set the local glove-handlers on their mettle. In London most of the champions, both of America and Australia, amateur and professional, will meet those of the Old Country, and much enthusiasm has been aroused over so interesting a series of encounters. Most distinguished patronage has been secured and at the ringside there will be seen all the well known patrons of the sport. Locally the Victoria Athletic club has taken up the matter, and through the ever-ready handy man of H. M. S. fleet now at Esquimalt will put up a show that will be a treat. The club hopes that by such a gathering of capable exponents of the art the young men of Victoria and the Island in general will be roused to get into shape for the tournament in the autumn, when the various weights are to be given an opportunity to settle the championship of each class. On Coronation night there will be a battle royal for points between giants, and Messrs. Todd and Oakley are leaving nothing undone to get themselves in trim to win the supremacy of the fleet. There will be many interesting preliminaries. Some of the lightweights are said to be extremely clever and quick. An efficient referee has been secured in Capt. Clive Phillipps—Wolley, and at the ringside will be seen many well known gentlemen, together with the officers of the fleet, who are keenly backing up their respective contestants. There should be a packed house, as the management promises good, clean sport, and everything run off in smart time. The prices are such as will meet the needs of all. The V. A. C. is not yet a year old, but it has shown already what energy can do, and put on its boards first-class exhibitions. Additions to the gymnasium are being put in as fast as means allow, and the winter campaign promises to be a lively one.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Collegiate school athletic sports will take place on Thursday, July 17, at the Oak Bay grounds, by kind permission of the B. C. Electric Railway company.

S. P. McConnell's English setter bitch Lady Florence has given birth to seven puppies by Llewellyn's Drake—all Orange Beltons.

Messrs. Maclure, O. Weiler and Lenfesty leave on Tuesday for Portland to take in the shoot of the Sportsmen's association of the Northwest, to be held next week. Upon their return they, with other members of the local Gun clubs will go to Vancouver for the Dominion Day shoot.

Victoria Wins From Vancouver

Lacrosse Match Results in Win For Home Team at Caledonia Grounds.

Vancouver Twelve Beaten By a Score of Five Goals to Two.

The lacrosse match at the Caledonia grounds yesterday afternoon resulted in a victory for Victoria over Vancouver by a score of five goals to two. It was not a brilliant exhibition of the game, both teams showing the lack of practice. The home team was much changed since its last appearance on the field. W. Lorimer has been placed between the flags, and makes a splendid goal keeper, his work in that capacity yesterday being brilliant. Charlie Cullin, whose play was as good as ever, was point, with Sam Lorimer, who played well, at cover point. On the home were Milne, F. Smith, the two Blaines, F. Schnoter and Dewar. The two latter showed the need of practice, and in the first part of the game J. Blaine was off, although he made up in the latter part. Milne and Smith did good work on the home. Jesse, who early in the game attracted the spleen of Shoemaker, the Vancouver player covering him, put up a first class game, heedless of the little taps Shoemaker took every opportunity to give him. Matt Barr, of Vancouver's defence played a similar game with Frank Smith, taking every opportunity to hand out a love tap. For Vancouver Sam Norman in goal played well, and Yorke at point with Barr at first defence put up a good game. Springer, who played point, had to retire during the third 20 owing to his weak knee being injured, and Cao, the spare man, replaced him. Allan played a good defence game, and Herman and Matheson made a number of good rushes on the home. It was Victoria's game though from the start—but it was by no means as good an exhibition of the game as has been seen at the Caledonia grounds.

The first game went to Vancouver, C. Herman scoring after seven minutes of slow play, in which Vancouver showed better combination work than the home team, who had not warmed up, until they found themselves one to the bad. After the face, Victoria soon carried the ball up and made a series of attacks, Smith getting a shot, which he bounced over the net. When Vancouver relieved, Godfrey made a good shot, which C. Cullin neatly saved, and Dewar and Smith had two opportunities, but failed to make good, until after some hard play around Vancouver's goal, F. Smith evened the score. The 20 minutes closed without further goals being taken.

Victoria opened the next 20 minutes play with a rush on the visitor's goal, and after some close play around goal, F. Smith lobbed a high ball in front of goal, which Milne and Schnoter worked in, the latter scoring in one minute's play. The next game was more or less ragged, and both goalkeepers were called upon several times to save, after the up and down play. Victoria began pressing hard, however, soon, and after seven minutes play, C. Blaine put in a shot from the geld, making the score three to one in favor of the home team. Victoria worked hard, but the half closed without further score, and little good lacrosse was seen. Schnoter almost scored towards the end, so close was his shot that a dispute arose as to whether it had gone in. The 20 minutes closed with a fight between several of the players, G. Snider and the Vancouver field captain, McLaughlan, and F. Smith and Allan getting into a mix-up, and both Smith and Allan went to the fence for ten minutes.

Vancouver opened the ball in the next 20 minutes, but Cullin and Lorimer soon relieved, and C. Blaine got in two good shots, which Norman saved brilliantly. Springer went off as a result of his knee failing, and Cao replaced him. Schnoter went to the fence for ten minutes for a trip, which left the home team with ten players against eleven, and Vaucouver tried to make the most of the opportunity, but Lorimer made two good stops and after several good rushes C. Blaine scored the fourth goal for Victoria after 16 minutes play. No further score was made until the 20 minutes play closed.

The last part of the game was all Victorias, and they made some good rushes. Barr and Shoemaker were more or less spiteful in their checks, but the Victoria home kept hard at work, and after Dewar made a good run from behind goal, E. Milne put the ball into the net in 12 minutes play. Victoria kept up the attack, Yorke and Norman, who had left goal, being replaced by Allan, relieving well, and after five minutes play, Matheson caught a long throw and shot from the field, the ball dropping in from Lorimer's stick, who failed to hold it. Although Victoria's home attacked until time, there was no further score, and the game closed with five goals for the home, against two for their rivals.

The summary of the game is as follows:

Game.	Won By	Scored By	Time
1.	Vancouver	C. Herman	7 min.
2.	Victoria	F. Smith	6 min.
3.	Victoria	F. Schnoter	1 min.
4.	Victoria	C. Blaine	7 min.
5.	Victoria	C. Blaine	16 min.
6	Victoria	E. Milne	12 min.
7.	Vancouver	Matheson	5 min.

The two teams lined up as follows:

Vancouver.		Victoria.
Norman	Goal	W. Lorimer
Yorke	Point	Cullin
Springer	Cover Point	S. Lorimer
Barr	1st Defence	McConnell
Allan	2nd Defence	White
Hill	3rd Defence	Jesse
Schumaker	Centre	C. Blain
Morrison	3rd Home	J. Blain
Hermann	2nd Home	Smith
Matheson	1st Home	Schnoter
Godfrey	Outside Home	Milne
McQuarrie	Inside Home	Dewar
J. A. Smith	Feld Captain	Geo. Tite

20 YEARS OF ITCHING PILES.

Mr. Alex. McLaughlin, Bowmanville, Ont., writes that for twenty years he suffered terribly from itching piles. Seven years ago he asked a druggist for the best cure for piles and was told to use Dr. Chase's Ointment. He continued this treatment until entirely cured, and as he has never had any return of his old trouble considers his cure permanent and remarkable on account of the length of time he suffered.

Moonlight excursion Monday evening on City of Nanaimo, from C. P. N. wharf at 8 p. m. Fifth Regiment band in attendance.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

To the Editor.

Sir,—Before the vote is taken in the Carnegie Library By-Laws, I would like to refer to one phase of the question which was not directly dealt with in my letter of the 18th instant, and that is the proposed appropriation of the sum of $5,000 out of the revenue annually for the maintenance of the library.

Unless attention is called to the fact it may be forgotton that under the present Library By-Law, which has been in force since the taking over of the Old Mechanics' Institute by the city in 1888, there is already appropriated annually the sum of $1,200 for this purpose. But this sum does not properly represent the actual cost of maintenance to the city. Heat and lighting, temporary assistance, janitor's services, repairs and sundry necessaries are "extras," to which if the item of rent were added (a contingency which had to be met a few years ago, and which should be taken into account, notwithstanding that the premises occupied are city property) the item of maintenance would more nearly approach $2,000. The ratepayers are asked to increase this to $5,000. I need not repeated annually. Every council has heard known fact that to render the present library and reading room reasonably efficient, irrespective entirely of Mr. Carnegie's gift, the appropriation available is only half what it ought to be?

This is not a university town. The facilities for a common school education are numerous and valuable. To acquire the intellectual culture which the higher learning imparts one has to go abroad. The majority of our people have not the means for this. This lack can best be met by a public library free to everyone, filled with the choicest treasures of history, philosophy, poetry, science, biography, fiction and literature in general, etc., in a commodious of how insufficiently the library and reading room have been provided for, how much the library has suffered through the wearing out of valuable books without the possibility of replacing them, or of even providing new backs or having them rebound, and of how the reading room was only the barest pretence at meeting the public need in this respect, or of how miserably both compare with the wealth of selection and accommodation afforded in the public libraries and reading rooms in sister cities of the province and the Sound. The electors have now an opportunity presented to them to remedy this condition of affairs unencumbered with the question of providing at their own cost a large and commodious building capable of meeting all requirements for the next fifty or one hundred years. When Vancouver, Seattle and Tacoma are provided with splendid libraries by similar means to those which are now proposed to the electors of Victoria to adopt, is the capital of the province to refuse to benefit itself and keep pace, commensurate with the number and intelligence of its population, with these places, by declining to increase the appropriation for library purposes, when it is a well here refer at length to the distressing tale and fire-proof structure, and maintained in such a manner as will reflect credit instead of reproach upon the city. All those who have any desire to keep abreast with the progress of the times, or to give to their children and themselves a wider mental culture and acquaintance with the several branches of ordinary human knowledge than they are in a position of themselves financially to provide, will surely welcome the opportunity that will be provided for them on Monday next.

CHAS. HAYWARD.

Victoria, B. C., June 21st, 1902.

"King" Folding Canvas Boat
Built of special watertight puncture-proof duck, with steel ribs. 11 foot boat weighs 55 lbs., carries 700 lbs. 16 foot weighs 95 lbs., carries 1500. Free catalogue and prices from Canadian agents
The Sonne Awning Tent & Tarpaulin Co.
775 Craig Street Montreal P.Q.

Miss Florence Allan

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN WHO PRAISE PERUNA.

THREE BEAUTIFUL WOMEN
Worn Out And Nervous Regained Their Health And Beauty By Taking Peruna.

Miss Florence Allan, a beautiful Chicago girl, writes the following to Dr. S. B. Hartman concerning his catarrhal tonic, Peruna:

75 Walton Place, Chicago, Ill.

"As a tonic for a worn-out system, Peruna stands at the head in my estimation. Its effects are truly wonderful in rejuvenating the entire system. I keep it on hand all the time, and never have that 'tired feeling,' as a few doses always make me feel like a different woman."—Florence Allan.

Thousands of women suffer from systemic catarrh. This is sure to produce such symptoms as cold feet and hands, sick headache, palpitation of the heart and heavy feelings in the stomach.

Then begins a series of experiments. They take medicine for sick headache. They take medicine for nervous prostration, for palpitation of the heart, for dyspepsia. None of these medicines do any good because they do not reach the cause of the complaint.

Peruna at once mitigates all these symptoms by removing the cause.

Systemic catarrh is the trouble. Systemic catarrh pervades the whole system, deranges every organ, weakens every function. No permanent cure can be expected until the systemic catarrh is removed.

This is exactly what Peruna will do.

Miss Cullen Was Exhausted From Over Study.

Miss Rose Cullen, President of the Young Woman's Club, Butte, Montana, writes:

921 Galena street, Butte, Mont.
Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"Peruna has many friends in Butte. I cannot say too much in praise of it. While finishing school I became very nervous and exhausted from over-study. I was weak and sick, and could neither eat, sleep nor enjoy life. A couple bottles of Peruna put new life in me. I find by having it in the house and taking a dose off and on it keeps me in fine health. A large number of my friends place Peruna at the head of all medicines."—Rose Cullen.

Peruna is especially adapted to protecting against and curing nervous diseases of run-down women, as the testimonial of Miss Cullen indicates.

Miss Blanche Myers, 3120 Penn street, Kansas City, Mo., has the following to say of Peruna:

"During each of the past four seasons I have caught a severe cold, when suddenly chilled after an evening party, and catarrh for several weeks would be the result. One bottle of Peruna cured me, and I shall not dread colds any more as I did."—Blanche Myers.

An excellent little treatise on "Health and Beauty," written especially for women, by Dr. Hartman, will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio.

BACK PAINS
THEY ARE NATURE'S WARNING CRY.

They are sure indication of sexual weakness or nervous trouble, failing powers or disease of the kidneys and pelvic region. A woman's backache tells of that weakness which makes it a labor and agony to live. Weak back and its numerous causes can positively be cured at home by the patient applying to the aching spot a safe and successful method of electric treatment which gently and soothingly dispels pain and saturates the whole body with renewed vigor, making life worth living. It is known as

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S METHOD OF SELF-APPLIED ELECTRICAL TREATMENT.

My system is the one of giving a mild, continuous current for hours every night as the patient sleeps. The nervous system drinks this in until it has become slowly saturated with the life. It has been taken up so slowly that it remains there and becomes a part of the natural force. This plan, repeated nightly for twenty or thirty nights, transforms a weak, debilitated system into a mine of energy, where health is evident in every motion.

My appliance is put on when the patient retires; he feels the gentle, glowing current instantly, and regulates it to suit his taste, and then goes to sleep like a babe and awakens in the morning refreshed and full of this grand energy. This is repeated nightly until he is well.

If you are suffering with pains in the back, or that dull ache in the muscles or joints, "come and go" pains in the shoulders, chest and side, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism or any other pain or ache, my Belt will cure you.

Write for Free Book—If you can't call at my office, write for my beautiful book, which describes my method and gives prices. All letters are given prompt attention. Statement blanks will be sent you, and upon receipt of your symptoms, I will advise you fully whether my Belt will cure you and the cost. I will hold your letters sacredly confidential.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If you have an old belt of any other make which has burned and blistered you, or one that did not possess electricity, bring it in and I will allow you one-half the price of mine for it.

NOTE—WE PAY DUTY
Dr. M. C. McLAUGHLIN, 106 Columbia St., SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

MONTSERRAT
Lime Fruit Juice
Is recommended by medical men because it cools the blood and supplies the system with the necessary quantity of acid. A dessert spoonful in a glass of water sweetened to taste makes a delicious drink.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

The Colonist.

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Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist newspaper from the door of a subscriber.

THE PROROGATION.

The prorogation of the Legislature took place yesterday to the hearty relief of everyone. The session which has just come to a close has been the longest and most arduous known in the history of British Columbia. The government met the House greatly weakened by the inclusion of Mr. J. C. Brown in the cabinet, and his subsequent defeat in New Westminster. And although it received a large accession of strength through the victory of Colonel Prior at the polls, its course has been beset with difficulties, and it has over and over again been face to face with the impossibility of putting measures it conceived to be for the advantage of the country through the House. The railway legislation of the government has not been such as to render the construction of desirable railways likely during the present year. The government, of course, lays the blame of this upon the opposition, and the opposition upon the government. We differ from them both, and lay the blame upon the political conditions of this country, which are eminently unsatisfactory. So long as members of the legislature are elected without any sense of loyalty and responsibility to a party in the country, just so long will the self-interest or opinion of individuals form the measure and limit of the policy of any government, and the possibility of co-operative effort to develop the resources of the country be denied us. This is plain speaking, but the time perhaps has come for plain speaking, and for the enforcement of the lessons of the session which is just over upon the people of British Columbia. Among the things upon which the government may justly be congratulated is its policy on education, and the fearless, but just and sympathetic way in which a very difficult problem has been attacked. This question is closely related to the Department of Finance, and the same energetic grappling with present difficulties has already accomplished wonders there, which will have a most beneficial effect upon the Exchequer, and have already had a good influence in maintaining the credit of the province. The policy adopted by the government in regard to Public Works will commend itself to those who have the solvency of the province at heart. The people of the province will not be slow to admit the enormous difficulties in the way of the administration of the Department of Lands and Works, and to give credit for the results already accomplished. We hope that the Department of Mines, possibly the most important in the province, will be made a little more useful than it has been in the past; there are many directions in which it can be organized and developed. In conclusion, we sincerely trust that the personal bitterness and rancor which have characterized the session may pass away. They are unworthy of a new country whose every citizen should be striving towards a common end, namely the establishment of institutions which will guarantee liberty and prosperity to the large population which the wealth of our province is attracting to its shores. We hope there will be a drawing together upon measures of practical importance instead of the present division and personal animosity, and that a strong government will next session be able to put through a strong policy aimed at the development of the country. We plead for harmony and the restraint of criticism within the bounds of decency and the decorous usages of life. If faction reigns supreme, and action is paralyzed, we gravely doubt that the people will wreak their vengeance, not upon the government nor upon the opposition, but upon both the government and the opposition. This would occasion one of those mild revolutions which are always possible in a country under representative government, and not always harmful, but which, in a country under the control of a single chamber, are to be deprecated as leading to a too great violence of innovation, and the interruption of orderly progress.

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Mining Engineers and Metallurgists
Ores Analyzed. Control Assays.
Properties examined and sampled.
Trial Shipments. Smelter Tests.
Victoria—Opposite Driard Hotel.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Tomorrow the ratepayers of Victoria vote on the Carnegie Library by-laws. We hope that the by-law accepting the building will be passed, and the by-law providing for the purchase of a site defeated. The city cannot afford the money to purchase a site when it already possesses a suitable site; and it can equally ill afford to reject the opportunity to procure a good library in a suitable building. We again remind the ratepayers who are in favor of the by-law, that it depends upon them to carry it, that there is opposition to the proposal in existence, and that if any ratepayers, for trivial reasons, neglect to register their votes, the city will be deprived of the library building, and of any better free library than we have now, through their negligence. Let everyone who is in favor of the library by-law be sure to vote, and then there is no question but that it will be carried. We publish a letter this morning from a correspondent who does not appear to be in favor of the by-law. He estimates the expense of maintenance at entirely too high a figure. The city, at the present time spends something in maintaining a library, so that if a site already owned by the city is used for the building, there will only be the difference between the present annual expenditure and the expenditure of $5,000 a year, which is a condition of the library, to meet. We cannot agree with our correspondent as to the unfairness of such a condition. A library building is only a library building, and it is nothing more, without a well maintained library inside it. It seems to us most reasonable that a library founded by an individual should be endowed from the common purse, and we do not see how Mr. Carnegie could have any guarantee that the purpose to which he has devoted a large part of his fortune, would be carried out without some such provision for proper maintenance.

CYNICISM IN POLITICS.

The Spectator has a clever article on this subject.

"The political conscience," it says, "like the trade conscience, is governed by laws of its own. But cynicism is taken to imply the contemplation of dishonesty apart from the censure of it. The cynical statesman pierces through the pretences under which his contemporaries veil their faults, but his keenness of insight is unaccompanied by moral blame. What he sees gives him only amusement. He expected nothing else, and the fact that he has got nothing else excites at most a pleased appreciation of the accuracy of his forecast. It is the entire absence of anything like delusion that makes cynicism so generally disliked.

"This is not, however, an accurate diagnosis of the part that cynicism plays in politics. The intellectual pleasure which the cynic enjoys is really neither moral nor immoral, it is purely intellectual. This does not mean that the cynic denies the existence of moral considerations, but simply that he puts them on one side. If challenged he would, it may be, condemn the subordination of public ends to private advancement as severely and as sincerely as any one else. But this is not the aspect in which the question presents itself. Of the quality of the act considered in itself he takes no notice, and fixes his attention on the incongruity he discovers between the act and the pretensions of the actor. He sees a colleague or an opponent deceiving others or himself, he compares his professions with his practice, and his sense of humor is aroused when he finds that the two have nothing in common. But this discovery does not affect his political conduct. If the man whose inconsistencies are thus evident to him as a friend, he does not refuse the offer of his services; if he is an opponent, he does not deny him the courtesies of political warfare. He only feels that he knows more about his contemporaries than the rest of the world know, and that this knowledge is pleasant after a fashion now and is likely to be useful hereafter.

"We may go further, and claim for the cynical temperament an element of positive usefulness in public life. For cynicism implies, among other things, a certain detachment, a certain faculty of looking all round a subject, and of getting underneath the conventions in which it is often wrapped up. The opposite of cynicism is uncritical enthusiasm, and of the two the latter does by far the more harm. The enthusiast has strength of will and fixedness of purpose. He gets a firm grasp of his subject, he despises obstacles, he makes straight for his end. But his knowledge of what that end is may be extremely imperfect, and he may dress it up with a variety of attractions which do not really belong to it. The result of this possibly is that he never realizes what it is that he is working for, and dies in the conviction that he has served mankind when he has really harmed them. He has not, it is true, ever derived amusement from the follies or inconsistencies of his friends; they have always been to him matters of grave disapproval and denunciation. But, on the other hand, he has never come anywhere near to understanding what he does not share; whereas the cynic, from the very fact that he has looked by choice at the less serious side of things, has learned tolerance, and never dreams of repaying the enthusiast in his own coin."

The only objection to this analysis, which is exceedingly acute, is that it is not cynicism at all which is analysed, and contrasted with enthusiasm. The cynic denies the possibility of any good or exalted motive. He refers everything to the lowest motives which can actuate men. For that reason he is justly repugnant to a humanity which is continually striving towards better things, even when it is slipping back and not progressing. To confuse cynicism with that large-minded tolerance which admits, and condones the mixture of motives visible to the keen intelligence in most actions, is to confuse charity with a disbelief in the possibility of good. Cynicism is developed out of extreme asceticism, historically and naturally. Let a man once convince himself that pleasure, the gratification of ambition and the furtherance of self-interest are wrong in themselves, even as the concomitants of worthy actions, and he is well on the way to discover only mean motives in every human action. Asceticism breeds pride, hyprocrisy and cynicism. And the last is the direct antithesis of Christian charity, and not, as the Spectator's article says in a part of it we have not quoted, "sometimes a good imitation of it."

We are likely to have a great influx of visitors during Coronation week. Let us exert ourselves to give them a good impression of the city, and send them away each one of them an advertising agent for the city.

We observe that the Board of Trade is now energetically taking up the investigation of the iron question. In procuring information upon this most important subject, the Board of Trade is engaged in a work of great public utility.

No one expected any practical measures to be laid before the conference of Colonial premiers in London. But the free interchange of ideas will pave the way for practical proposals when the time is ripe for them. The sentiment of Imperial unity is growing, and the need of it every day better recognized. The practical measures to express this sentiment will come in due season.

The Atlantic shipping combine is still exercising the minds of those interested in British shipping. The opinions of a man like Lord Brassey, as to the crisis in British shipping, may well be set against the colored news of American newspaper correspondents. An inter-Empire merchant marine has the Allan's strong opposition. That is not surprising, as the Allans have long enjoyed a practical monopoly of the direct trade between Great Britain and Canada. The Allans are influential and enterprising people, but the interests of the Empire are slightly more important than theirs.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Sir,—From a monetary point of view, the more one examines the offer of Mr. Carnegie the more repulsive it becomes. Mr. Carnegie offers $50,000 for the erection of a building, a library, provided always that the city spends $5,000 per annum to maintain it. This means every year for ever and a day! Five thousand dollars is equivalent to ten per cent per annum. Is it worth the citizens' while to accept this offer, considering that they can do all that is required for a much smaller outlay? Mr. Carnegie says he gives money in order to make people spend more! There is something very Carnegian and usurious in this! To this $5,000 per annum must be added about $1,000 more for interest and sinking fund for a loan to purchase a suitable site for the building. This brings the cost of the gift to $6,000 per annum. If the city finds itself unable for any cause to pay this annual tax of $6,000, Mr. Carnegie, his heirs or assigns, may claim that a breach of contract has been made and then what? To whom will the building belong then? If the city library requires extension and improvement, would it not be betted to borrow the necessary money at four per cent per annum? One half of $50,000 would be sufficient for the purpose. As it is, the corporation cannot meet its demands, and so to raise more funds, decide to tax water to pay for the luxury of a library and more officials. Surely there must have been some correspondence with Mr. Carnegie or his agent anent this subject. If so, why has it not been published? If no correspondence, then we are buying a pig in a poke, and future revelations may not be pleasant.

JUVENIS.

What a jolly time there will be. A residence for librarian or caretaker, a librarian, asisstant, caretaker and some other officials! What patronage for the City Council! Yet even if found expedient, the Council cannot levy any fees!

SEWER TRAPS.

Sir,—Let me call the attention of the city engineer, who evidently never drives in a buggy or other rig over the streets, to the dangerous condition of the sewer mantraps on our principal streets. One of these beautiful days, when the city is full of visitors, a wheel of a carriage will be wrenched off by a sewer trap which stands four or five inches above the level of the roads, and a runaway occur, with perhaps loss of life. It would cost but little to fix them up, and hence I say, where are the eyes of our leading officials? They should not be devoted exclusively to the James Bay dam. Let them look at the street crossings also.

COACH DRIVER.

Victoria, June 18, 1902.

WINGED WINDS.

Sir,—Your correspondent "D. W. H." may be glad to know that I possess a copy of Mackay's verses set to music by C. E. Murphy. Beautiful as the words are in themselves, they become more so when allied to music so suitable. Three verses are set, the 1st and 3rd, as quoted by the above correspondent in Sunday's issue, and the 2nd, which I now append:

"Tell me, thou mighty Deep,
Whose billows round me play,
Know'st thou some favored spot,
Some island far away,
Where weary man may find,
The bliss for which he sighs,
Where sorrow never lives,
And friendship never dies?
The loud waves rolling in perpetual flow,
Stopped for awhile and sighed to answer,
"No."

It may be useful to know that I purchased the song from "The Music Publishing Co.," London, England, and it is entitled "The Inquiry" as a sub-title. I hope this little information may be useful.

E. RENECLE.

Work Point, Victoria, June 16, 1902.

MORE WINGED WINDS.

Sir,—With your kind permission I should like to occupy a small space of your issue for a few remarks. It was charming to see in the Colonist of Sunday a retired veteran (D. W. H.) of the fourth estate, returning with Quixotic alertness to have a tilt at such a poetic windmill as Ben Bolt; poor Ben (speaking impersonally) has got his conge now that David has used his sling at him. Ben Bolt, with "phenomenal popularity," never stood as a song much above the grade of the music hall; it had none of the spiritual which breathes in "Tell Me Ye Winged Winds." Although Charles Mackay excelled in poetic composition, none of his works will live like his songs of progress, such as "Cheer Boys, Cheer," "There's a Good Time Coming Boys," and others of that ilk. These songs heralded the advent of material advancement:

"No poetry in railways, foolish thought,
Of a dull brain to no fine music fraught."

His fame as a song writer was a good deal shadowed by his association with his composer, Henry Russell; they were fast friends. Russell was an accomplished musician. He gave a series of concerts about 50 years ago in the various towns of Great Britain. On one occasion in London, possibly at an early date of their career, they were rather short of funds. They went into a dining room and called for breakfast. They gave out that they had no money; they were refused. Russel suggested that Mackay should write a song, and he would compose it; it was agreed. They took their composition to a music publisher and received sufficient for several breakfasts. Once in Birmingham Mackay went into a bookseller's shop and asked for Mackay's Songs. He was told that they never heard of them. "Well, have you any of Henry Russell's songs?" "Yes, plenty." Such is fame! Marie Corelli lived in Mackay's family from her infancy. I wonder why she never wrote his biography. Charles Mackay was born in Perth, and naturally I feel interested in one who has shed such a lustre on my native town.

J. G.

Simcoe Street.

Finish the festivities at the Coronation ball Friday, A.O.U.W. Hall.

Excursion by moonlight on Monday evening, steamer City of Nanaimo sails from C. P. N. wharf at 8 p. m. Excellent music by Fifth Regiment band.

CONSTIPATION

Is an indication of a disordered stomach, and if not attended to promptly will undermine your constitution and leave your system in a generally unhealthy condition, thus making you more susceptible to disease.

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NATURAL MINERAL LAXATIVE WATER

Is the best and safest Laxative for the Positive cure of CONSTIPATION. Taken immediately upon arising, its wonderful and satisfying effects will surprise you. Try it once and you will use no other Laxative. Be sure you ask for HUNYADI JANOS (full name.)

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TABLE DAMASK by the yard from 58 inches wide at.. .. .. ..50c.
Up to extra fine quality, 83 inches, at.. .. ..$2.00
TABLE NAPKINS, Bleached and Hemmed, 18x18 inches at $1.25 doz.
Up to extra fine quality, 27x27 inches, at.. .. ..$14.50 doz.
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TRAY OR TEA CLOTH, from 18x27 inches at 30c., to 40x40 inches at.. .. ..$5.00 each
GLASS CLOTH, Red and Blue checked, 16 to 24 inches wide, at.. .. ..10 to 18c. yard
GLASS TOWELS, Red and Blue checked, from.. ..$1.25 to $3.00 dozen
STAIR LINEN, 16 to 27 inches wide, from.. .. .. ..18 to 35c. yard

SHEETINGS

PLAIN OR TWILL, best Canadian, 63 to 90 inches.. ..25 to 40c. yard
SOFT WIGAN, English make, 72 to 108 inches.. .. ..45 to 75c. yard
HORROCKSES, World famous, English, 72 to 108 inches. .50 to 90c yard
LINEN SHEETINGS, 86 to 92 inches wide.. .. ..90c. and $1.25 yard
SHEETS made and hemmed, from.. .. ..$1.50 to $4.25 pair
PILLOW COTTONS, circular, 40 to 46 inches.. .. ..20 to 30c. yard
PILLOW-SLIPS, made and hemmed, from.. .. .. ..25c. to $1.25 each
PILLOW-SHAMS, net with Lace Borders, also Hemstitched.. .. ..$1.00 to $1.50 each

COUNTERPANES OR BED SPREADS

MARSEILLES, plain white, all sizes, from .. .. ..$1.50 to $7.50 each
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Also extra fine grades, with drawn work up to.. .. .. ..$20.00 each

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Native teachers of French and German.
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It ensures Wearers against overcharge by Retailers, through the Maker's price stamped on the soles,-$4.00 and $5.50.

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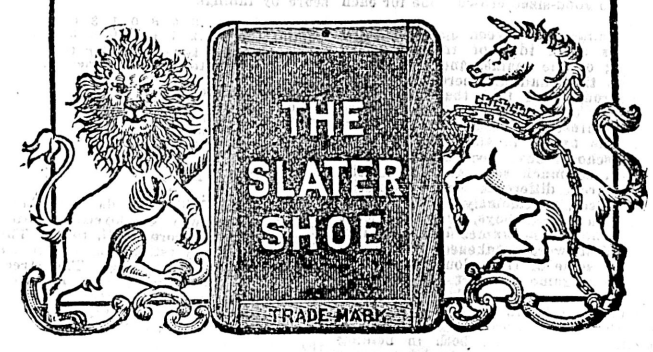

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Rejoice! Eat, drink and make merry, for the day of rejoicing is now at hand, and the SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD., have provided an abundance of everything that is good for mankind, that they may be enabled to fittingly celebrate and enjoy this festive occasion in characteristic style. Outfits for picnic and outing parties furnished with taste and convenience. Everything guaranteed satisfactory, with prices right, at

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Souvenir Goods in endless variety.
Diamond and other Gem Rings will be found at our Store as good in quality and as reasonable in price as can be found in any store in Canada.

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With a little care and the proper use of one of our

Fine Lawn Mowers
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Hose and Sprinklers.

You will have a lawn that will be a "thing of beauty and a joy forever."
Garden Tools and other General Hardware, at

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Summer Corsets, from .....75c. pair
Fast Black Cotton Hose, from ....20c. pair
A fine assortment of White Valenciennes and Twine Colored Laces.

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If you have beauty,
I will take it.
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SAVANNAH. PHOTO.
Five Sisters' Block.

Special—Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside. *

McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street. *

Do not delay buying what you need for the holidays, camp furniture, hammocks, cork pullers, lemon extracts, etc. Weiler Bros. are headquarters for all these.

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LAWN TENNIS RACQUETS AND BALLS.
Large Stock Just Received.

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Garden Tools of all kinds at Cheapside. *

A nice new line of Nottingham Lace Curtains have just come to hand at Weiler's. Beautiful patterns ranging from $2.00 to $5.00 pair. *

Moonlight excursion Monday evening, the popular excursion steamer City of Nanaimo leaves C. P. N. wharf at 8 p. m., the trip also including a visit to the warships in Esquimalt harbor. Fifth Regiment band in attendance.

AN INVITATION.

To the young and old Smokers
To those who are jokers,
To the rheumatic croakers,
Come and pay us a call.

We ran out of rhyme just at this stage, but the invitation stands just the same. We intend to offer a prize for the best four-verse poetry on our business. Competition to begin at once. Campbell & Cullin's tobaccos, and everything in the smoking line, 79 Government street, corner Trounce avenue.

STRAWBERRIES.

In order to secure berries for preserving purposes, at lowest possible prices, you had better place your orders for immediate delivery. The probabilities are prices will advance considerably in a few days. *

Weiler Bros. handle dependable merchandise only. Its the only kind it pays to buy. Now is the time to buy your furniture, it is slowly but surely advancing in price in the East, which means that prices must advance here also before long. *

Get your tickets for the Coronation ball.

On Tuesday one of the most interesting social fixtures for this week is the garden party and sale of work at Marifield—the residence of Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge—under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid connected with the Church of Our Lord. It were almost superfluous to commend the affair to the patronage of the people of Victoria, because the ladies of this church are recognized on all sides as leaders in entertainments of this kind. Tuesday's function has been widely advertised through the press, and posters in some of the shop windows, as well as by energetic members of the society.

For a good evening's enjoyment take in the moonlight excursion on Monday. Steamer City of Nanaimo sails from C. P. N. wharf at 8 p. m. Fifth Regiment band will accompany the excursion.

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Local News.

Entrance Exams.—The Hight school entrance examinations will commence at 9 o'clock Monday morning in the new High school building.

Orchestral Concert.—Finn's orchestra gave a delightful concert at the Westside last evening, it being enjoyed by a large number of shoppers.

Special Train Service.—The 4:25 p.m. train today on the E. & N. is cancelled. A special will leave Victoria at 2 p.m. for Duncan, Nanaimo and way stations.

Lodge Meeting.—The regular meeting of Capitol lodge, Degree of Honor, will be held on Thursday next at A. O. U. W. hall, when arrangements will be made for coming entertainments.

Presentation of Medal.—On Monday evening at 8 o'clock the Royal Humane society's medal for bravery will be presented to Miss Williams by Sir Henri Joly at the City hall. The public is invited to attend.

Flower Sunday.—Sunday next—Coronation Sunday—the annual flower service will be held at the Royal Jubilee hospital at 3 p.m. The Rev. Elliott S. Rowe will preach, and there will be a special musical programme.

Union Service.—On Coronation Day all the Presbyterian congregations of the city will hold a union coronation service at 10:30 a.m., in First Presbyterian church. Others wishing to join in the service will be made welcome.

Another Locomotive.—The Victoria Terminal Railway & Ferry company have added a third locomotive to their rolling stock. It is a Mogul, and was purchased from the Victoria Lumber company, who found it too heavy for their logging railway.

Again Adjourned.—There was but one case in the City Police court yesterday morning, that of the West Coast Indian charged with assaulting another Indian. The hearing was further adjourned until Monday, counsel having been retained for the defence.

For Stealing.—H. Grahame was given in charge last night by one of the clerks of the Mammoth Clothing Store for stealing a pair of pants. The clerk noticed Grahame taking the pants, and giving chase overtook him and handed him over to Constable O'Leary.

Library By-laws.—The voting on the by-laws authorizing the City council to accept the offer of Andrew Carnegie of $50,000 for a public library building and to expend $5,000 yearly out of the general revenue to maintain the same, and a second by-law, authorizing the city to borrow $15,000 to purchase a site, will take place at the Market building on Monday. The by-laws have been fully explained in these columns.

Garden Party.—Those desiring an opportunity to spend a pleasant afternoon or evening would do well to remember the garden party and strawberry social at Mount Pleasant, the residence of Mrs. Holden, on Tuesday. The Ladies' Aid society of the First Presbyterian church have a reputation for doing things in a wholehearted way, and on this occasion intend to excell themselves so that ail attending will be sure of a most enjoyable time.

First of the Season.—Monday evening's moonlight excursion on the popular steamer City of Nanaimo by the Fifth Regiment band will be made doubly attractive by including in the trip a sail around H. M. S. warships in Esquimalt harbor. The flagship's band plays every Monday from 8 until 10 p.m., so there will be plenty of music, Bandmaster Finn having arranged a suitable programme. The steamer will sail from the C. P. N. wharf at 8 p.m. sharp, returning at 10:30 p.m. The fare is 50 cents return.

Coronation Ball.—The active committee appointed by the Sons of St. George to carry out the arrangements for the ball in connection with the Coronation festivities, met last evening. The committee have engaged Bantley's band to furnish the music. Mr. N. Sabin, the well known caterer will provide the supper, and the M. C.'s for the evening will be Messrs. Siddall and Creech. The Grand March will commence at 9 p. m. The A. O. U. W. hall will be provided with electric fans for that evening, and those attending are assured of a very enjoyable evening's entertainment.

Annual Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary society, Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, will take place on Tuesday next, June 24, at the City hall, at 3 p.m. The work of this society is steadily increasing, and at the present moment it needs all that can be procured of faithful friendship and interested membership, to enable it to meet the needs of the hospital, and to accept the undertakings so urgently pressing upon it. The presidents and executive committee beg the interest and presence, not only of all members, but of all their friends, both gentlemen and ladies, on the occasion. Several members of the board of directors and a number of the clergy, have promised to attend, and some interesting speeches are expected. The Daughters of Pity are also invited, and will present a report. The meeting will open promptly at 3 p.m.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

Coronate Jubilate and your supper ate after the dancerate at the Coronation ball

Lace Parlors.

A fine assortment of SILK ARABIAN BRAIDS, LINEN BRAIDS, COLORED LINENS, JAPANESE LINENS AND EMBROIDERING SILKS.
The latest lace designs always on hand.
MRS. F. V. ROBERTSON.
28 Five Sisters' Block.

JUST TO HAND.
ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT OF
STEEL RANGES
EXCELLENT VALUE.
WATSON & McGREGOR
Phone 745. 69 Johnson St.

THE TOURIST ASSOCIATION

Verbal and Written Assurances of Appreciation Encourage Executive.

The executive committee of the Tourist association held their regular weekly meeting last night at the association rooms, No. 34 Fort street, a large majority of the members being present.

Quite a mass of correspondence was dealt with, amongst which were letters of appreciation from recent visitors to the city who expressed their satisfaction with Victoria and its surroundings, and their thanks to the association for prompting them to visit the city through the illustrated booklets which are being so widely distributed.

A letter was received from Mr. E. J. Coyle, assistant general passenger agent of the C. P. R., acknowledging receipt of 1,000 booklets, for distribution at the C. P. R. hotels, and intimating that he can use 2,000 more to advantage.

The committee appointed to entertain the Utah Press association reported the visit a complete success, the strangers having left the city with regret after two days of thorough enjoyment. The executive passed unanimous and hearty votes of thanks to the management of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, the Victoria Terminal & Sidney railway, the Mount Sicker railway, and the British Columbia Electric railway for their very generous co-operation with the association in entertaining the visiting newspapermen. The British Columbia Electric Railway company placed three cars at the disposal of the visitors, enabling them to visit every point reached by the system, which added much to their convenience and enjoyment. The officer in charge of H. M. dockyard at Esquimalt was also tendered a hearty vote of thanks for the courtesies extended to the visitors, who highly appreciated his kindness.

The executive were gratified to note the movement towards forming a Tourist association in Vancouver, the secretary having furnished the promoters with full information as to organization and objects, and expressed the hope that the two associations might work in harmony and to the mutual benefit of the two cities.

Nothing definite has been accomplished with regard to the establishment of a steam launch service on Victoria Arm, and sea bathing facilities, but the committees having these matters in charge are using every effort to secure the desired results.

The number of visitors at the Information Bureau is increasing daily, and the work of the association is receiving general commendation from citizens and strangers.

LAW NOTES.

Appeal in Harris v. Dunsmuir Is Concluded.

The appeal in the famous case of Harris v. Dunsmuir was concluded yesterday, after having occupied the attention of the Full court for upwards of three days. After hearing the long addresses of the four counsel, two of whom appeared for each party to the suit, Their Lordships reserved their decision.

This disposes of some 18 cases, including the half dozen which were postponed for hearing at Vancouver, and leaves about 20 more appeals to come before the court at its present sitting. The peremptory list for Monday has been fixed as follows:

(1) Nicholl v. Pooley (appellant). From Irving J. D. G. Marshall for plaintiff; R. Cassidy contra.

(2) Re Assessment Act and lot 1, Alberni. L. Crease for appellant; Attorney-General contra.

(3) Re Okell & Morris. From the Chief Justice. Griffin for appellant; Lawson contra.

(4) Calder v. Law Society (appellant), From the Chief Justice. Lawson for Plaintiff, and P. S. Lampman for defendant.

(5) Lim Ah Long v. Wing Chong (appellant). From Martin J., R. T. Elliott for appellant.

(6) Re Assessment and Income Tax. From Irving J. C. Wilson for appellant; Attorney-General contra.

(7) Star Mine x. Byron White.

(8) Cane (appellant) v. Macdonnell. From Martin J. R. W. Hannington for plaintiff; P. E. Wilson contra.

In chambers Mr. Justice Drake presided and made a probate order in the estate of Wm. Andean, and one for the examination of an official of the company in Dockings v. British Columbia Electric Railway Co.

HARVEST OF GOLD.

Recent Rains Have Aided Clean-up in the Klondike.

According to advices received from Dawson by the steamer Amur, the clean-up on the creeks is proceeding with a rush, as recent rains have given the miners full heads of water in the sluices and every man is taking advantage of the high water, with the result that gold is literally pouring into the banks. The Canadian Bank of Commerce alone has shipped to the outside so far this season over one million dollars' worth of gold.

A great deal of summer work is being done on bench and creek claims, the miners engaged in such work taking out gold as they go along. The excellent results attained so far by sluicing operations have had the effect of stirring up trade in this city, and the merchants are participating in more business now than they ever had at corresponding periods of former seasons.

Up to date no robberies of sluice boxes have been reported to the police, and it is conceded that the punishment meted out to robbers convicted last season has acted as a deterrent to possible offenders along the same line.

The steamer White Horse was released from quarantine at Dog Island on the 18th. No new cases of smallpox have developed anywhere in the territory, and the authorities have taken the most stringent measures to prevent any further importations.

Work on the government wagon road between Dawson and White Horse will be commenced on Monday, and large gangs of men employed on the construction, so that the road may be rushed to completion before fall.

Three Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers. *

POINT COMFORT.

(Mayne Island, B. C.)

Bathing (sandy bottom), boating, fishing, lovely drives and walks along coast. Fresh bracing Gulf breezes. Rate $12 a week. Fare, Victoria, $1.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ld.
DEALERS IN HARDWARE

Iron, Steel, Pipe, Fittings, and Brass Goods,
Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty.
Contractors Plant, Picks, Shovels, Barrows, Etc.
A Large Consignment of Norway Iron just to hand from England.

WHARF STREET
TELEPHONE No. 3.
P.O. BOX 423, VICTORIA, B.C.

Watch Repairing

Are your watch and other time-keepers reliable? If not, have them attended to at once, or you may some day miss an important engagement. We undertake to repair any watch from the cheap nickel one to the finest chronometer and repeaters. We use the best material, our charges are moderate, and we guarantee to give satisfaction. Estimates for repairs given free of charge.

C. E. REDFERN,
ESTABLISHED 1862. 43 GOVERNMENT STREET. TELEPHONE 118.

Strawberries Lowest Prices

2 CANS CHICKEN SOUP ....
" EASTERN BLUEBERRIES ....
" " LITTLE NECK CLAMS..
" " HADDIES ....
for 25c

RAJAH TEA	20c
MY BLEND TEA	25c
B. C. TEA	35c

HARDRESS CLARKE
DOUGLAS STREET.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Hemming, Awaiting Trial at Atlin, Takes His Own Life.

A telegram was received yesterday by the Attorney-General stating that Hemming, who was committed for trial at Atlin for an assault on his wife, had committed suicide. It was to try this case that an Assize court was summoned to sit at Atlin in August. Hemming, it will be remembered, was a restaurant keeper in the mining town, and his violent assault on his wife caused a sensation in the Northern camp.

TENTED MILITIAMEN.

Will Attend a Drumhead Service at the Camp This Morning.

The Fifth Regiment camp at Macaulay Plains will be the scene of an interesting drumhead service today. The regiment will parade for service at 10:45 a.m. and will be formed in a hollow square in the centre of the camp ground, with a drum in the foreground to represent the pulpit, behind which Bishop Perrin will stand and conduct the services.

Yesterday morning the militiamen drilled with the guns, Nos. 1 and 2 companies being at work with the field guns and the other four companies going into the fortress for drill with the six-inch guns mounted there. During the afternoon little was done at the camp, for many of the militiamen were absent at the rifle shooting competitions at the Clover Point range.

The men who are on leave are ordered to attend the church parade this morning, and on Monday an order will be issued commanding alll members of the regiment to attend a parade on Wednesday to practise firing the feu-de-joie for the coronation review.

The order issued by Capt. McConnan, acting adjutant, yesterday, for the parade for divine service today, was as follows: "The regiment will parade for divine service at 10:45 o'clock on Sunday morning, June 22. The service will be conducted by His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia. All members of the regiment, including those remaining in town, will attend this parade. Dress: Drill order with helmets."

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

J. M. HUGHES, Prop.

MENU.

Dinner at 5:30 p. m. 25c.

SOUPS—Oyster and Cream of Asparagus.
SALADS—Lobster and Mayonnaise Dressing.
FISH—Boiled Halibut, Shrimp Sauce; Fried Black Cod, Sauce Tartar.
BOILED—Ox Tongue, Tomato Sauce.
ENTREES—Kidney Saute and Champignons; Spring Lamp Chops, Petit Pois; Peach Fritters.
ROASTS—Sirloin of Beef, Brown Potatoes; Spring Lamb and Mint Sauce; Loin of Veal and Dressing.
VEGETABLES—Boiled and Mashed Potatoes; Green Peas and Spinach.
PUDDING—Coronation Ice Cream; Strawberry Short Cake.
PIE—Apple, Mince and Lemon Cream.
COMPOTE—Stewed Rhubarb and Apricots. Tea, Coffee or Milk. Cafe Noir.

Bookkeeper—"If you are out when Mr. Swift comes in tomorrow to order a suit of clothes, what shall I tell him?"
Tailor—"How do you know he's coming in?"
Bookkeeper—"He sent $10 today as an instalment on the old account."

To be free from sick headache, billiousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

Royal Crimson SPOT
—For—
Coronation Suits.
A small order just arrived from England for
PEDEN,
MERCHANT TAILOR
35 FORT STREET
Make Your Selections Early.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

Entertainment to Be Given by Pupils of St. Louis College on Tuesday.

At Institute hall on next Tuesday night the pupils of St. Louis college will give a very pleasing and interesting entertainment. These exercises will constitute the final closing of the college for the scholastic year. The extensive preparations which have been carried on for the last month, together with the diligent care exercised in the frequent rehearsals promise to make the entertainment a brilliant success. The commencement exercises of last year were indeed gratifying to the teachers and parents alike, and manifested the pupils' advancement in the branches of singing and elocution. The programme this year is no less varied and artistic. The tableaux selected for the occasion are in themselves beautiful and suggestive, lending splendor and refinement to the entire programme. Extra scenery and costumes have been prepared for the occasion and some of Victoria's most distinguished talent have kindly offered their services to enhance the pleasure of the evening's entertainment. Thus far, the sale of admission tickets indicates a large and appreciative audience, equal, if not surpassing, that of last year. The programme is as follows:

Introduction .... Rochon Orchestra
1. St. Louis College, First Grade. "Youth Eternal."
Tableau—
"Youth"—Marie Sweeney.
"Old Age"—Frank Bayliss.
"Angel"—Miss N. Lombard.
Second Grade.
2. "Little Patriots" ...... Juvenile Chorus
"Little Hounse-Keepers". Juvenile Chorus
3. Recitation .... "Socrates Snooks"
Master John Sweeney.
4. "Leisure Moments"—College Girls—Tableau Effect.
5. "Britannia's Glory"—College Boys—Tableau Effect.
Solo—"Idol of My Heart" .... Stahl
Signor Arturo Salvini.
6. "Dying Crusader."—
Crusader .... James Locke
Priest .... Ed. McQuade
Virgin .... Margaret Lawless
Angels.....Lillian Trainor, Laura Lawless
INTERMISSION.
7. Drama—
"Spooks."
Mrs. Randolph (aunt) ..Miss Jessie Alfaros
Florence (niece) ....Miss Eva LeBlanc
Norah (servant) ....Miss Clara MacDonald
8. "Japanese Maidens"—College Girls—Tableau Effect.
Solo .... Miss M. O'Keefe
Accompanist, Miss G. Marrack.
9. "Peace"—
England .... Peter McQuade
South African Republic.... Arthur Baines
10. "Coronation"—
Chorus and Tableau.
King Edward VII .... Ed. McQuade
Queen .... Margaret Lawless
Archbishop of Canterbury.. Jos. Sweeney
God Save the King.

Steamer City of Nanaimo sails from C. P. N. wharf at 8 p. m., Monday for moonlight excursion, also making a trip around the warships at Esquimalt. Good music by Fifth Regiment band.

CAMPBELL'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR NOVELTIES IN LACE TIES, FANCY COLLARS.

and all the latest ideas in neckwear. We are in touch all the time with the New York and London markets. So are enabled to keep our customers supplied with the very newest. Our stock of LISLE AND LACE LISLE HOSE are well worthy inspection.

SPECIAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS

OUR NEW LINE OF SUNSHADES IN WHITE AND COLORS ALL REDUCED. ASK TO SEE OUR 65c. WASHING GLOVES.

SUMMER SALE
—OF—
Cheap Music

At 10 Cents.

The Honeysuckle and the Bee.
The Choir Boy.
A Picture No Artist Can Paint.
Good Morning Carrie.
And Many Others.

At 5 Cents.

Salome.
My Blushin' Rosie.
Get 'Way Back an' Sit Down.
Sweet Bunch of Daisies.
Narcissus.
And Many Others.

FLETCHER BROS.
93 Government Street.

Great Clearance Sale of BICYCLES

OUR ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLEARED OFF AT LESS THAN COST.

$75.00 WHEELS at	$55.00
$60.00 Wheels at	$46.50
$50.00 WHEELS at	$37.50
$40.00 WHEELS at ......$27.50 and	$30.00
$32.00 WHEELS at	$26.00
"DAY" BICYCLES, Regular $35.00.... CUT TO	$27.50
WOLF-AMERICAN, Regular $50.00..... CUT TO	$32.50
B. & H., Regular $40.00 .... CUT TO	$30.00
20th CENTURY, Regular $35.00 .... CUT TO	$25.00

Second Hand Snaps

CLEVELAND, Gents', at $7.50 and	$10.00
COLUMBIA, Gents' 26-inch frame ..	$25.00
IDEAL (Boys')	$8.00
EAGLE, Gents, ...	$10.00

This is a genuine clearance sale, and a splendid chance to secure Bargains.

M. W. Waitt & Co.
44 Government Street.

SUMMER SEASON, 1902.
ST. ALICE HOTEL
Harrison Hot Springs Sanitarium.

Terms From $2.00 per Day.
(American Plan.)
EXCELLENT FISHING AND BOATING.

The hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, and a number of well-fitted baths have been added.

For further information apply to THE MANAGER, ST. ALICE HOTEL, Harrison Hot Springs, B.C.

Advertise in the Colonist

Your Eyes Hurt!

Don't you know the difficulty? It's time you consulted one who does know.
We'd like to find out for you. We will tell you what your eyes need, and fit them so you can enjoy reading and working for years to come.
It will pay you to come and see us.
A. P. BLYTH,
Scientific Optician and Watchmaker.
65 Fort St., near Douglas.

The B.C. Drug Store
27 Johnson Street,
For a Nice
Cool Ice Cream Soda.
The Finest in the Land.
PHONE 356.

Chilliwack Creamery Association.

Regular Consignments received two times a week Thursdays and Saturdays.

Arrangements are being made with leading grocers for fall and winter supplies, so that the public can, during the whole year, be furnished with this particular brand of Butter, that has so quickly come to the front

George Everton,
Agent and Salesman.

The Singer Sewing Machine

We rent good Machines with new attachments for $2.00 per month, and sell new ones for $3.00 per month. We carry a full line of parts for repairing old machines, and you have no delay in getting your machine back.

Shuttles, Oil, Belts, Screwdrivers and Rubbers, Needles for Singer, New Home, New Williams, New Raymond, Wheeler & Wilson, Standard and others, 25c. per dozen. Second hand machines.

5 drawer Singer, high arm, $25.00; 2 drawer Singer, old style, $5.00; One Domestic, 7 drawers, full set of attachments, $15.00; one 5-drawer Domestic, $10.00; one White, good order, $15.00; one Raymond, good order, $15.00; Wheeler & Wilson, $5.00 and $15.00. Many others, all warranted to sew well. Call or address

SAM B. SUTTON,
NO. 72 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

Dunlop Solid Rubber Carriage Tires

Full line of all sizes in stock.
Also full line of BICYCLE TIRES, Dunlop and other makes. Apply for price list to
THOMPSON CYCLE SUPPLY CO.
B. C. AGENTS. VANCOUVER, B.C.

Sale of Flannel Suits and Bicycle Suits.

This sale is of immense interest to you who are feeling the effects of wearing heavy clothing these warm, sultry days of June, July and August. The sale presents a wide variety of exactly the goods needed to keep you cool and comfortable, and at a great saving in prices. Our entire stock is to be sold, as we are going out of these goods.

Youth's Navy and White Flannel Suits.

Suits, sizes 34 and 35, double breasted coat, lined with farmer's satin, satin piped seams vest to match coat and lined. Trousers have the celebrated Vinebery patent pockets. Regular price $6.25.
CLOSING OUT PRICE $3.85

Men's Dark Grey Flannel Suits.

Unlined jacket, well made and sewn with best thread, buttonholes worked in silk, sizes 35 and 42. Regular price $6.00.
CLOSING OUT PRICE........ $3.95

Men's Light Grey Flannel Suits.

Sack shape skeleton coats, trousers have three pockets and pocket for watch, loops for belt, and buttons for suspenders. Regular price $6.25.
SALE PRICE $4.15

Men's Fine Dark Olive Green Flannel Suits.

Skeleton coat, armholes and extra well made, flat seams with two rows of stitching. Sizes 36, 38 and 40. Regular price $7.
CLOSING OUT PRICE $4.50

Men's Fine Black and White Flannel Suits.

Double breasted coats, satin piped seams and satin finished shoulders. A splendid made suit, sizes 36, 37, 38 and 39. Regular price $7.50.
CLOSING OUT PRICE $5.15

Men's & Youth's Fine Blue 3-Piece Flannel Suits.

Double breasted coat lined with farmer's satin, with French facings, extra well made vest and trousers. Regular price $8.00 for youths', and $9.00 for men's.
CLOSING OUT PRICE ... $5.25 and $6.25

Bike Suits.

19 Bicycle Suits, must be sold at once. All our regular stock. Norfolk suits and sack suits, trousers with cuffs and some with buckles; sizes 34 to 39. Only two or three suits of a pattern, but all good patterns, and not a shoddy or cheap quality suit in the lot.

$5.50 SUITS FOR	$3.65
$6.50 SUITS FOR	3.95
$6.75 SUITS FOR	4.65
$7.00 SUITS FOR	4.85
$7.50 SUITS FOR	5.15

W. G. CAMERON,
Victoria's Cheapest Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson Street.

SOCIAL POSITION

Makes no Difference. Women are All Alike. No Matter What Their Station in Life May Be. All Praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If she is one of the favored daughters of wealth,—if she belongs even to the realm of the "well-to-do,"—or—if she belongs to the unnumbered thousands who **must** work in order to live—the story is just the same; **all suffer from about the same cause**, and in this suffering "peculiar to women," all reach the same level, and all are of the same family.

When a woman is nervous and irritable, head and back ache, feels tired all the time, loses sleep and appetite, has pains in groins, bearing down sensation, whites and irregularities, she is not "worn out," but feels as if she were.

Such symptoms tell her that a womb trouble is imminent, and she cannot act too promptly if she values her future comfort and happiness.

The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America go to prove, beyond a question, that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will correct all such trouble at once by removing the cause and restoring the organs to a healthy and normal condition.

If in doubt, write Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., as thousands do.

Mrs. Pinkham Tells Mrs. Scott How to be Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been for some years a great sufferer and thought I would write and explain my case to you as you had helped so many others. Menstruation is irregular and very painful. I have suffered with painful periods for ten years but the pains grow worse as I grow older.

"I suffer most with my back, lower part of abdomen and left side. I have been flowing all the month and a part of August, not constantly, but will stop for two or three days and then begin again.

"The doctor says I have misplacement of the womb. I have bearing down pains when passing urine, and my abdomen is very badly swollen and sore. Please advise me at your earliest convenience."—MRS. A. V. SCOTT, 21 Page St., Kingston, Pa. (Sept. 30, 1900.)

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I wrote to you asking advice no one could describe my suffering. The doctors said I could not be relieved unless I had an operation performed, but thanks to you and your medicine I got along without having the dreaded operation. I have taken ten bottles of your medicine and am once more well and happy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is a fine medicine and a God-send to suffering women. I trust my letter may be the means of bringing many of my suffering sisters to accept your kind aid."—MRS. A. V. SCOTT, 21 Page St., Kingston, Pa. (Jan. 30, 1901.)

Remember Mrs. Pinkham's advice is free, and all sick women are foolish if they do not ask for it. No other person has such vast experience, and has helped so many women.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. **Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.**

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Majestic from the Sound: G. E. Ward, W. B. Bladon, A. D. Grant and wife, W. J. Lynch, L. G Kintzebarn, D. B. House, R. A. McCormick, I. S. Taylor, C. W. Tobin, W. Dodd, Miss Cole, F. Sixas and wife, A. Semple, J. Lucas, T. Cole, Miss Chase, Miss Mead, D. L. Wade, J. B. Barger, E. A. Erricksen, Tom Barlow, F. E. Gardner, J. T. McIlmoyl, W. H. Land and wife, L. Stemke, J. J. Griffen, G. M. Gregor, Miss Adelphis, S. N. Adams, Miss Saunders, Mrs. Metcalf, Miss Allen, Mrs. Conlin, Mrs. Kimbail, Mrs. Geo. Roberts, Mrs. Austin, W. D. Knox, W. H. Holmes and wife, Miss Joyner, C. Colpitts, C. W. Masely and wife, D. E. Brewster and wife, D. D. Buckley and wife, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Moore, E. P. Clapp, Mrs. McCormick, Jno. Bryant and wife, R. S. Smith, E. J. Bryant, Miss Moreland, W. J. Abbott, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. W. R. Fair, J. N. Fair, B. Kelly.

Passengers per steamer Charmer from Vancouver: Miss McLeod, Emily Vatcher, Mrs. C. G. Cox, Mrs. Wm. McCarter, H. Cornwall and wife, R. Jameson, Dr. F. W. Morris and wife, L. Williams and wife, Miss M. Graham, Mrs. Graham, E. Williams, G. E. Farrer, Jos. Butt and wife, E. W. Maclean, Jno. Morton, Miss Pearl Morton, Mrs. W. H. Griffin, Mrs. French, Mrs. E. B. Davis, Mrs. P. W. Evans, J. B. Fisher, F. J. Bayfield, F. Bellmaine, W. D. Duke, A. McEvoy, R. H. Sperling, Miss Glenwood, C. A. Bury and wife, Mr. Powell Mr. and Mrs. Chase, L. B. Boyce, Miss Williams, A. H. Harman, P. Storck, G. W. Wey.

Passengers per steamer Rosalie from the Sound: H. G. Hellmann and wife, M. King, Dr. A. DeSoto, J. G. Russell, Jos. Sommer, Alex. Stuart, D. S. Fotheringham, Mrs. Wm. Smart, Jas. Tracy, John Tracy, L. A. Wolff, Jas. S. Sheridan, Mrs. Douglass, J. A. Douglass, Mrs. J. A. Douglass, S. Hardin, J. H. B. Rickaby, J. H. Carrie and wife, Mrs. Scott, J. H. Lawson, G. Maillen, Mrs. F. H. Reed, Mrs. Tendall, J. A. Powell, J. M. Ferris, jr., H. Stewart, J. A. Wishart, F. G. Wright, R. W. Schmoldt, F. Greton, F. W. Bowers, L. Raber, Chas. Coke, W. B. Staples, W. H. Marcon and wife, Capt. Owen.

CONSIGNEES.

Consignees per steamer Rosalie from the Sound: B. C. Market, Scott Peden, Geo. Munro & Co., B. C. Bottling Works, F. R. Stewart & Co.

Consignees per steamer Majestic from the Sound: A. Robinson, Victoria P. & P. Co., D. Spencer, W. & J. Wilson, H. Young & Co., C. R. Mitchell, Theo. Bryant, E. G. Prior & Co., Geo. E. Munro & Co., The King's Printer, Watson & McGregor, T. N. Hibben & Co., Stanley Craig, W. J. Taylor, Erskine, Wall & Co., A. Sheret, F. R. Stewart & Co., S. Leiser & Co., N. W. Smelter & Ref. Co., Colonist, Wellington Coal Co., Albion Iron Works, D. H. Ross & Co., W. M. Langton, B. & Ker Mfg. Co., Turner, Beeton & Co., Wilson Bros, J. H. Todd & Sons, Fell & Co., C. M. Cookson, R. W. Clark.

The following ladies and gentlemen visited the Tourist Bureau of Information, 34 Fort street: Mrs. W. N. Ponton and Miss E. Ponton, Belleville, Ont; Miss C. A. Gregg, San Francisco, Cal.; F. J. Burd, Winnipeg, Man.; A. W. Warnock and wife, Minneapolis; W. D. Buckley and wife, and Mrs. A. H. Hill, Stockton, Cal.; Mrs. Wade, Tacoma, Wash.; A. E. Brewster and wife, Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory. All visitors to the city are cordially invited to the rooms.

FIFTY AGAINST TWO.

It is not reasonable to expect two weeks of outing to overcome the effects of fifty weeks of confinement.

Take a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla along with you. Three doses, daily, of this great tonic will do more than anything else to refresh your blood, overcome your tired feeling, improve your appetite, and make your sleep easy and restful.

Harriet—"Does Isabel use a good deal of face powder?"

Jenny—"Face powder! She ought to belong to the Plasterers' Union.

If you drink brandy, try Martell's Three Star

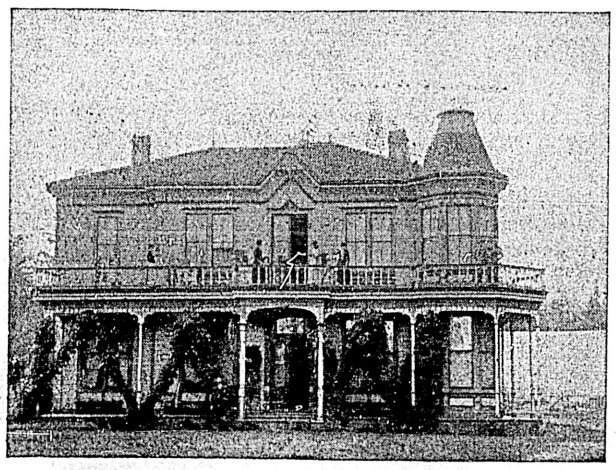
The man who has his coal for next winter in the cellar can be distinguished a block away just by his careless look.—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE HOT WEATHER TEST

Makes people better acquainted with their resources of strength and endurance.

Many find that they are not so well off as they thought and that they are easily enervated and depressed by the heat.

What they need is the tonic effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla which strengthens the blood, promotes refreshing sleep, overcomes that tired feeling, creates appetite.



GOLDSTREAM HOTEL.

VICTORIA'S FAVORITE COUNTRY RESORT. J. PHAIR, PROP.

Services In The Churches

Special Sermons to Be Preached on Work of the S. P. C. A.

Announcements Made By the City Pastors For Morning and Evening.

At the request of the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the work of the society will be referred to by the preachers in many of the city churches today.

At Christ Church cathedral, Rev. Canon Beanlands will preach in the morning and the Bishop of Columbia in the evening. The music is:

MORNING.

Voluntary—Andante in G ..... Smart
Venite ..... Ouseley
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Simper
Benedictus ..... Barnby
Hymns 4, 176, 252
Voluntary—Marcia ..... Lemmens

EVENING.

Voluntary—Elevation ..... Salome
Processional Hymn 224
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Sir J. Goss
Nunc Dimittis ..... Tonus Peregrinus
Hymns 214, 217, 231
Recessional Hymn 221
Voluntary—Fantasia ..... Wely

At St. John's church, there will be morning prayer and litany at 11 and evensong at 7, the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—Andante in F ..... Heller
Te Deum ..... Macpherson in E. Flat
Hymns 230, 242, 245

EVENING.

Organ—Agnus Dei in F ..... Mozart
Magnificat ..... Turner in F
Nunc Dimittis ..... Turner in F
Hymns 238, 290, 346
Organ—Postlude in D ..... Rinck

At St. James' church, rector Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, there will be holy communion at 8; matins and sermon at 11, and evensong and sermon at 7. The following will be the music:

MORNING.

Organ—Elevation ..... Batiste
Venite ..... Cathedral Psalter
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Macpherson
Benedictus ..... Garret
Hymns 264, 280, 292
Organ—Minuet ..... Alfred Morland

EVENING.

Organ—Prelude ..... Julius Andre
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis ..... Wesley
Hymns 166, 199, 31
Organ—Postlude ..... Julius Andre

The services at St. Barnabas' church are: Holy eucharist at 8; matins and litany at 11, with sermon by the rector, on "The Coronation"; evensong at 7, with sermon by the rector, on "Our Duty to the Dumb Creation."

* * *

The order of the services at the Church of Our Lord (Reformed Episcopal) is:

MORNING.

Andante Religioso ..... Redhead
Venite, Psalms—As Set .. Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Cathedral Psalter
Benedictus .....
Jubilate ..... Cathedral Psalter
Anthem 592
Kyrie ..... Gloria .....
Hymns 559, 350
Largo ..... Page

EVENING.

Andante ..... Watson
Psalms .....
Magnificat .....
Nunc Dimittis .....
Cantate 3
Deus 2
Anthem .....
Hymns 565, 316, 419
Doxology 16
Postlude ..... Newell

* * *

At the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor, services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30; Junior Endeavor at 10 a.m., and Senior Endeavor at 8 p.m. The pastor, Rev. W. L. Clay, will occupy the pulpit morning and evening at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. There will be Sunday school at 2:30 and Bible class at 3.

* * *

Both morning and evening services of the James Bay Methodist church will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. D. W. Scott. The subject of the morning sermon is, "Thy Neighbor as Thyself," and evening, "Is the Devil Dead?" Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, the pastor, will preach in the morning at the Metropolitan Methodist church on "Books; Their Power and Blessedness," a discourse on the library question. In the Victoria West church the annual Sunday school sermons will be preached by Rev. R. N. Powell, of Nanaimo. In the afternoon an open meeting will be addressed by Rev. J. P. Westman. There will be special hymns by the children and the choir in the afternoon. At the Centennial church Rev. J. P. Westman will preach morning and evening.

* * *

Rev. W. C. King, of Jackson Avenue Baptist church, Vancouver, will preach morning and evening at Emmanuel Baptist church, his morning subject being, "Goodness Laid Away," and evening subject, "Elijah by the Drying Brook." At Calvary Baptist church, the pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The subject of the morning sermon will be, I. Peter, 1:7, and of the evening, Genesis 3:15; Sunday school and Bible class will be held at 2:30 p.m.

* * *

The usual services will be held in the Congregational church, Pandora street at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and Sunday school in the afternoon at 2:30. The Y. P. S. C. E. meets as usual at 8:15 p.m., after the evening service.

* * *

The W. C. T. U. mission Gospel meeting this evening at 8:30 will be conducted by the Rev. E. S. Rowe.

* * *

A mission service with an address will be held in the Seamen's institute, Store street, at 7:30 p.m. J. S. Bailey, licensed missioner to seamen.

* * *

R. H. Kneeshaw will lecture in the Sir William Wallace hall at 7:30 p.m., subject, "The Beginning of Life." Miss Amy Kneeshaw, vocalist,; spirit readings after lecture.

* * *

The Sunday service of the Christian Scientists' society is held at 87 Pandora street, at 11 a.m.

* * *

Christadelphians hold a public meeting in the A. O. U. W. building, room No. 1, upstairs, this evening at 7 o'clock. Subject, "Baptism."

FEAR OF THE FUTURE.

Most people who dread the future are victims of some terrible disease. Mrs. W. Francis, 204 Colborne street, Kingston, was in a bad state with kidney disease. She had severe pains in back and legs, was gradually losing flesh and felt a dread of the future. A friend recommended Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and the result was a complete cure. There is no medicine more reliable, none so certain to produce a thorough cure. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

"Your daughter's taste in music is improving perceptibly," said the professor.

"I think it must be," answered Mr. Bliggins. "She doesn't try to play nearly as much as she did."—Washington Star.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite.

THE POTLATCH AT QUAMICHAN

How Whutlatesailok Gave of His Store to the Men of Many Tribes.

Weird Dances and Novel Scenes at the Village on the Cowichan.

Bill Whulatesailok, of the Quamichans is honored among the tribesmen from the whitewashed houses of the Songhees, close to Victoria, to the ramshackle cedar-planked illahees of the Euclataw at Campbell river. He has given a great potlatch at the big village on the banks of the swift-running Cowichan to over a thousand assembled Indians—the men of over a score of the Coast tribes, that they might know that he had a "klosh tum-tum"—that is, a good heart. The potlatch is an institution peculiar to the Pacific Coast Indians, and more particularly the British Columbian and Alaskan Indian, and like many other primitive institutions, it was borne of necessity. The potlatch was founded long before the King George men came with guns that spat fire, and waters which burned the throat; long before the days when Sir James Douglas and his men came to this same village where the great gathering was held, with guns spitting lead from the bows of the boats they poled up the swift river, until the villagers gave up a murderer of a Hudson's Bay man to the hangman's rope. There were no banks, no bankers, and the man who amassed a large store of blankets—blankets were money then—was in danger of being slaughtered by the covetous. To avoid the envious, he gave away of his surplus store—and thus the potlatch began.

Imagine J. P. Morgan, or John D. Rockefeller inviting a thousand of their friends to a banquet at their homes, and when the guests are all present, scrambling half a million dollars amongst them. That but scantly illustrates the potlatch. Whulatesailok has given far more in comparison than a gift of half a million dollars would mean to either of the two millionaires aforesaid. His potlatch has brought him from affluence to scant sufficiency. He had been collecting in his debts for some months prior to the feast and accompanying potlatch. In days by-gone he had given a horse to one, a canoe to another, blankets to others, and he had creditors in all the villages about the Southern Coast, when he sent messagers to call in his debts in preparation for the potlatch. At the same time the messengers called the tribes to the potlatch and the feasts.

Early in June the canoes began to arrive. The Tsartlip and Pauquechen came in their big war canoes with their klootchmen and their "tanassas," their belongings all piled in between the thwarts; the Songhees came by train and big wagon Tsowouts and Tseychums drove through the fertile valleys from their Saanich villages; Lyscksums sailed across from Kuper Island and Penelaquets from Valdes Island; Euclataws came for hundreds of miles through stormy seas in their frail canoes and Nitinats from the faraway West Coast of Vancouver Island; Chemainus from the river of that name, Hellelt, Nanaimos, Comox, and other tribes—all gathered in the lodges of the Quamichan village on the grass-covered banks of the Cowichan.

With the incoming tribes—over a thousand strong—were the creditors of the feast-giver, old Whulatesailok—and they brought blankets, guns, canoes—all manner of articles to repay his loans. If an Indian has two horses, and he has only use for one, he is not like the average white man. He does not let the horse that is unused run wild in pasture. Perhaps a friend arrives and says that he is "delate klahowyah," which means in effect that he is very poor, and has no horse; well he is given the spare horse and told to pay back when he can. And so with canoes, blankets, and other things. Whulatesailok had been well supplied and he had loaned his "ictas" to many. Now it was time for repayment—and because of his fullness of heart—his "klosh tum-tum"—Whulatesailok decided to give a cultus potlatch, a scramble to the assembled Indians.

His creditors had paid him well. For the first few days the pathway along the village front presented a strange scene There outside the great lodges in which over a hundred families lived on the two benches side by side, with not even a partition to hide their domestic arrangements from each other, were piles of blankets, and other articles, masks, robes, etc. At the back of the pile stood the debtor about to repay his debts, and beside him was his speaker—his lawyer, who was skilled in "wawa"—which means talk. Across the pathway sat the speaker of the creditor, and nearby another lawyer, who acted as referee. First the speaker of the debtor told of how his client had been poor, his horse had died and he had been in a bad way when Whulatesailok, the generous, had given him a horse. He had done well with the horse, and now he wished to pay back twice the value of the horse in blankets Together the lawyers "mashed their waw"—one saying that the store offered was too much, the other taking a contra view. Finally they were of one mind, and with all the ceremony that could be thrown in, the debtor and his speaker carried the store of blankets across to the matting of the creditor—thus the debt was paid.

One who had received a rifle five years before brought back a large sailboat, another who had received a big canoe had not prospered, and had only a few blankets which his klootchman had woven from the hair of the mountain sheep to offer in return; another who had received blankets returned a cow—all manner of "ictas" was brought in, from broken shot guns to children's cradles and berry baskets, until when night fell on the first day of a festivities and the klootchmen carried the driftwood to the lodges for the big fires built on the hardpan floor of the lodges for the evening dances, the store carried to the lodge of Whulatesailok was a goodly one. When his debts were all in, he had received such good returns, that his heart was full—he had "a delate klosh tum-tum" towards all, and therefore he would give a great potlatch.

In his lodge were pyramids of boxes of pilot bread, and from the rafters smoking in the soot of the drift-wood fires were the rows of dried salmon, in the carved boxes was the meat of the slaughtered cows, and he had even the blubber of seals for the feasting. Therefore he called the assembled tribesmen, and while the speakers handed around the good things, the klootchmen off in their corner, sang the glad songs—the chants made by the medicine men for the potlatch of Whulatesailok. These songs told of his greatness, of his generosity, and of what dances and potlatches were to follow. Then came others to assist in the potlatches. Metalitz decided to make a potlatch, and hold a masked dance in memory of his two children, who had died 14 years before. Jonnie Seamertun decided to scramble his goods because the son of the Euclataw chief had been betrothed to his daughter. Seeahpult also decided to join the festivities, likewise Newall—and the speakers sang the praises of all, while the programme was being prepared for the feasting, the scrambling and the dancing.

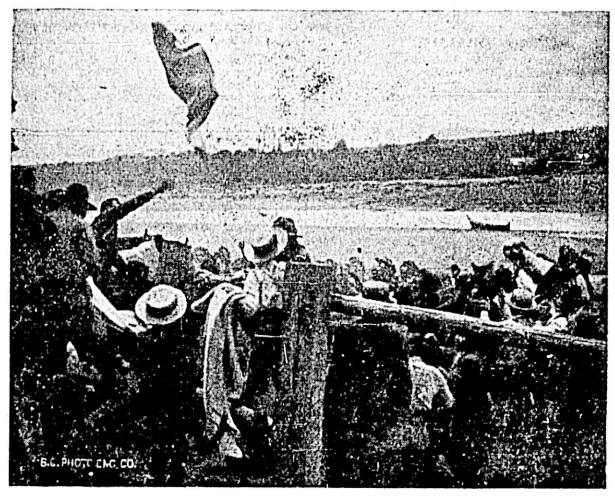
All night they sang, while klootchmen beat time with short sticks on cedar boards, and the musicians beat the skin drums, and soon after sunrise the crowd gathered in the roadway waiting for the scrambles—the potlatch proper to commence. The heart of Whulatesailok felt even better than before, and with his klootchmen, his lawyers and friends he mounted the platform built high in the air fronting his lodge, and as the crowd waited in hushed expectancy, his speaker told in eloquent manner—and the village speakers are most eloquent—of the glories of Bill, whose wrinkled and bronzed face shone with pleasure, as he took up a long stick, and handed it to the speaker. This stick, the speaker announced was a horse. Not that the stick was a horse, however, but solely to represent the equine which was to be given away.

"Haiya"—good—shouted the assembled Indians as they struggled nearer the stand reaching up their hands, as with a shout, the speaker let fall the long stick, which came hurling into the centre of the crowd, who surged like the scrimmage of a football team, struggling each with the other for a hand's grasp on the stick—the horse. A hundred held the stick in hand, and swung to and fro, struggling and clamoring, while Whulatesailok and his group of friends watched silently from the platform. Suddenly one shouted that he would give ten cents to all who would let go. Others were endeavoring to count the number who held the stick that they might be able to bid too. Finally one cried that he would give "Two-bits" to all who would let go—and he paid to those who held the stick $10 more than the value of the potlatched cayuse.

Then came the blankets. From the platform Bill's klootchman hurled a Hudson's Bay blanket with its heavy stripe of black, and hundreds jumped at it, while it was yet in the air and snatched it down, struggling for possession, and the mightiest won. Then came the native-made blanket—the "Squakus" blanket of mountain goat's wool. As the blanket left the platform's edge, hundreds of hands shot up, endeavoring to grasp it, and when it was in the centre of the struggling group, knives were quickly brought into play, and each man cut off that portion which his hands or arms covered. These fragments are woven together when sufficient are obtained, and the blanket of pieces is worth far more than that of one piece—it shows that the owner has been at many potlatches. The Hudson's Bay blankets are never cut; they go to the stronger arm.

Sticks were thrown from the platform, and these sticks represented cows, money, canoes, and various ictas—and the struggle was intense. Football scrimmages looked small when compared to that struggling mass of Indians who fought for possession of the stick, or

To Each of the Women a Blanket Was Given.



With Uplifted Hands the Siwashes Reached for the Potlatched Blanket.

The Masked Dance of Metalatza.

The Potlatch of Blankets.

Indian Types Kindly Loaned by Mrs. D. R. Harris.

Strawberries

For Preserving

Don't forget that there is a short age this season. It would be advisable to order early so as to get good fruit. Call and get our prices.

Fresh Cream Daily.

MOWAT & WALLACE, Grocers.

clutched at the blanket. Meanwhile other givers began shouting their calls, and chanting their songs, from platforms fronting their lodges, or from points of vantage on the grassy hillocks. The village front was soon the scene of many wild scrambles for the much-desired blanket, and goods of the givers. Some of the most interesting scenes were seen when the givers announced that a canoe which swung in the river 50 yards away was potlatched. With a quick shout the crowds dashed down the bank into the river, and scrambled into the canoe, fighting, pushing, scrimmaging, until one bought out the others, and won the canoe—and at the same time distributed its value among many, for this is the idea of the patlatch.

The scene changed fast. From the potlatch fronting the house of Whulatesailok, or the lodge of Seemaertum, the crowd hurried up to the open space near the hill-top, where Metaltza and his klootchman had erected a little shack of matting, inside which the dancers were donning their finery. Outside the klootchmen had gathered and sat in two long rows, some 40 yards apart. Before them they held a small pine board, and in their hands were the clubs to beat time for the dancers. In the centre of the space was a little heap of native blankets—the monument to the dead children in whose memory the dance was given. On the top of the pile where the blankets were fastened together to form the semblance of children's heads, little straw hats had been placed—thus completing the totem to the dead.

In the centre of the square close by the blankets, stood Metaltza, and by him his klootchman. He was shouting in a loud voice the story of his dead children. In lengthy detail he told of their deaths, and of what each had said when they died, and then he called up from the village front all those women who had lost children by death. In one long line they were marshaled, fronting the monument, and Metalatza repeated the story of his dead, and sang the death dirges, while the klootchmen kept time. Then to each of the bereaved women he potlatched one blanket—a gift given in memory of his dead.

From the matting hidden closet came the roar as though of a wild animal, and then as the gatekeeper swung the entrance matting aside, the dancers issued into the open space. Quickly the women took up the beating, and as their rythmic clangor echoed, the dancers jumped and hopped, around the pile of blankets, alongside which a klootchman stood with her head covered with frayed rope, dangling in long chains over her head and all but obscuring her face. The dancers—four in number—swayed their strangely garbed bodies as they danced in a manner both weird and novel, while the klootchmen sang the weird rythmic chant—the dirge of the dead children. They were all but hidden in great wooden masks, which like great carven panels, represented great ravens—for the raven is the great bird of the pagan belief, the god supreme over all gods. From the huge masks of wood, arrangements of great feathers dangled down on to a short skirt-like costume, which was likewise coated with feathers. Their legs were encased in leggings coated with feathers, and moccasins covered their feet. From the top of their headdress was a huge cluster of feathers, with vari-colored puff balls interspersed, and dangling behind them from the headdress was a bepainted cloth—the whole being a costume seldom seen outside of the out of the way villages of the Indians.

The picture was a strange one. At the back were the fir trees, with the lodges for a background, and, beyond the winding river and the clusters of alders, were the snow-capped hills. On either side were the rows of gaudy-colored klootchmen, with shawls of green and yellow, and many faces well greased and painted with red and yellow ochres. Behind them stood the spectators, crowding in towards the open space. At one side of the rectangle of grass was the matting-covered place of the dancers, with the solemn-looking gatekeeper. As one by one the dancers issued from this place, rattling the strings of bear-claws and waving their wands, the sights and sounds—for the klootchmen were beating their planks, men were beating skin drums, and all were slowly chanting their monotone song—were bewildering.

Now running as a fugitive animal, or swaying like a wounded elk, jumping at the assembled Indians like a maddened cougar, the dancers kept up their weird movements. One minute they were ambling about the little heap of blankets, shaking their claw-hung arms and feet, and the next they were rushing up and down, hopping and jumping suddenly high in air, and then again they swayed and glided, until one by one they ambled, exhausted and worn out, to the tented square—the dance was over.

Incident quickly followed incident, though, at this great potlatch of the Quamichans. There was a loud shout from a near-by lodge soon after the dance ended, and excitedly the tribesmen rushed down hill to the pathway fronting the lodge of Johnnie Seeahpult and his father, Metalatza. Up on the platform, like a scaffold, stood the givers, Metalatza's klootchman with a gay yellow cloth around her forehead. Rudely the crowd tore away the roughly built fence and dashed its pieces down the bank into the river, so that there might be no impediment before them when the blankets were hurtled from the platform—and then the scenes of the morning were repeated. Down came the blankets into the midst of over a hundred uplifted hands, and then they struggled and finally cut up the spoils. Then they fought for possession of a rifle, struggled for the stick which represented money, until the cultus potlatch ended, and then the little crowd on the platform began calling their friends, one by one, each man in his turn, and to each they gave a blanket.

While they called loudly and slowly their friends came and received their blankets; the Indians wended their way to the further end of the village, where in the big lodge of Willie Binns—which is his English name—other potlatches and dances were to take place. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the Siwashes began to fill the lodge and the Euclataw dancers from the further north began their strange midwinter dances. The platform on the rafters had been spread with blankets, and two blanket-covered trunks were suspended from it. Around the walls of the big lodge the Indians—men and women together in this instance—were gathered, a rectangle of excited and picturesquely garbed Indians, many with painted faces and oiled skin.

At one end of the rectangle, on a manner of dais, sat two klootchmen, their heads hung with frayed rope, like the delate ankety, which made headgear for chiefs. They were the leaders in the song, while a group of siwashes near by beat skin drums in accompaniment. A rythmic but even-toned dirge these women chanted, ending their song with a wail-like cry, and then from the little apartment of matting in which the dancers waited, came a shrill eerie cry, like the shriek of an eagle.

Out into the open jumped a dancer, his bronzed face only partially hidden in the strange head-dress of eagle feathers, one cluster of which stood up high on his head, with two other clusters spread like huge wings from the side of his head-dress. Two long frayed bark ends dangled from the wreath of bark which circled his brow, and he wore a skirt-like costume little dissimilar from the masked dancers of the open square, and in his hand he carried a great wand, with rattles and feathers galore.

To and fro he rushed while the time-beaters clapped their hands and beat the pine board fronting them. His movements were slow, and well-timed with the clapping and chanting, and the dance was unique indeed. From the tent came another dancer, and together they whirled to and fro, their movements being more or less graceful. They were dancing the dance of the eagles, swaying to and fro, and they stepped from one foot to the other and slowly made their way around the rectangle of excited Indians.

As they retired to their tent a shouting crowd hauled a great war canoe through a breach knocked with axes in the walls of the lodge. Others followed with a smaller canoe, and then Binns, the sub-chief, giver of the potlatch, with his face painted and showing excitement galore, sang his feast-giving song—which, like all Indian songs, was boastful in the extreme. As he finished his song he grasped a long stick which was thrown hurtling down the lodge. Quickly the Indians jumped out from their places and fought for hold. The stick was to represent the canoe, and the scenes of the potlatch were re-enacted, with the customary struggles, until at last one bought the others off, and the canoe was his. The trunks, blankets, horses, cows, etc., were all potlatched, a stick being used in most cases, except in that of the trunks, which held money, and the blankets, and then other dances were held.

The greatest excitement was the initiation of two medicine men, the sons of Binns, as doctors of the tribe. The methods of the medicine man are strange, for he beats drums and scratches and punches a sick man, and sometimes throws cold water in bucketfuls over a fever patient, but for all that the ancient medicine man has not lost his vogue, and many of the Indians put their dependence on him to cure their maladies, which he sometimes does—by chance.

The two eagle dancers issued again from their place, the chant started again, and slowly they advanced, until from the side of the lodge there sprang up another dancer who had been hidden. Then began the weird "tamamamass," or midwinter dance. Wriggling their bodies as they hopped about, the three dancers advanced rapidly to where the two old klootchmen sat leading the singers at the end of the lodge. The centre dancer swayed from right to left and back again, while the other two kept turning to face him as they changed position. Thus they advanced, swinging their wands hung with cedar bark, until they arrived facing a row of pegs placed in the hard pan of the floor. These they extracted with the split end of the wands, and danced back again, while the assembled Indians sang. For half an hour or more they swayed and wriggled backward and forward, the chant rising and falling, until as they dropped the pegs back in place, they screeched like eagles and rushed back to the cover of their tent.

Then from the tent two boys rushed out. They were gone but a few minutes, during which the old medicine man sang their doctor's songs, when they returned with their heads hidden in ferns and green stuff from the hills beyond. As the doctor sang the story they had been to gather the good herbs, for they were doctors who could administer to the people. After dancing outside the lodge door for a space, the young men entered the lodge, and they danced their first dance, in a manner similar to the costumed dancers, after which the eagles issued again from their place, and all danced until exhausted. The medicine men had been initiated.

Chants and songs followed, and after further potlatches had been given, the crowds dispersed to their several lodges, where after nightfall feasts were held, followed by many minor dances and ceremonials—for to the Indian ceremony is as bread. The next day the dances and potlatches were continued, and so it was until the gathering dispersed and the canoes carried their cargoes of humanity to the home villages far away, each canoe being laden with a part of the store which Bill Whulatesailok and his friends had given.

And thus did the Quamichans celebrate their potlatch.

GORDON SMITH.

—o—

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

—o—

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

PRICES BEING PAID FARMERS.

(By W. G. Dickinson.)

Hay, per ton	$9
Oats, per ton	$27
Wheat, per ton	$25
Barley, per ton	$25
Eggs, per doz., (trade)	30c
Eggs, per doz., (cash)	25c
Potatoes, per ton, (Fraser River)	$16
Potatoes, per ton, (local)	$17

STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(By B. C. Stock Exchange, Ltd.)

New York, June 21.—The following quotations ruled on the Produce Exchanges today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
New York Wheat—				
July	80	80	79⅝	79⅝
Sept	77¾	77⅞	77¼	77¼
Liverpool Wheat—				
July				5s. 11¼d.
Sept.				6s. 2¼d.

New York, June 21.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	66⅝	66¾	66⅜	66⅜
Amn. Sugar	126	126½	125⅞	125⅞
People's Gas	102⅛	...	...	102⅛
U. S. Steel	38⅛	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜
U. S. Steel pfd	89⅛	89⅝	89⅛	89¼
Manhattan	131	...	...	131
B. R. T.	67	67	66½	66½
St. Paul	174¼	174⅜	173⅝	173⅝
Union Pacific	105⅜	105¾	105¼	105¼
Louis. & Nash	136½	136⅝	136½	136⅝
Sou. Pacific	64¾	65	64¾	64⅞
Mo. Pacific	108⅛	108½	108⅛	108⅛
Atchison	82⅜	82⅝	82⅛	82¼

Good for Baby

Any baby will thrive on Nestlé's Food. It is wholesome, nourishing and easily digested. Twenty five years of use has proved its value.

Nestlé's Food

Sample (sufficient for eight meals) Free.

LEEMING, MILES & CO., MONTREAL.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, June 21.—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer is again rising along the coast, and the low barometer area which yesterday was central on Vancouver Island, and threatened rainfall in this vicinity, has passed eastward to the valley of the Thompson river, from whence a trough of low pressure extends southward to Nevada. No rain has fallen today west of the Rockies, and the weather has been cloudy and smoky from the Columbia river northwards to Kamloops and bright and fair in other sections. High temperatures have occurred, especially between the ranges, and 96 degrees was recorded at Red Bluff and Salt Lake City. In the Northwest a high barometer area is central in Manitoba and the weather has been mostly fair and warmer with a few scattered showers.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	60	72
New Westminster	58	78
Kamloops	52	82
Barkerville	40	74
Port Simpson	46	72
Dawson	44	80
Calgary	36	66
Winnipeg	34	64
Portland, Ore.	60	84
San Francisco	48	62

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate or fresh southerly and westerly winds, generally fair and warm.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, mostly fair and warm.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	63	Mean	66
Noon	66	Highest	72
5 p.m.	64	Lowest	60

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. .... Calm.
Noon .... 12 miles southwest.
5 p.m. .... 16 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Cloudy and smoky.

Sunshine—3 hours, 30 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed 29.812
Corrected 29.806

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected 29.84

—o—

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE DRIARD.

Thomas B. Hardin, Seattle; James H. Carlie and wife, Mrs. Geo. Scott, St. Thomas, Ont.; H. G. Hellmann and wife, San Francisco; W. B. Bladon, J. E. Weard, England; Mrs. James Gilbran, Mrs. N. R. Fair, San Francisco; Geo. Williams, Butte; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Laird, Winona, Minn.; Mrs. R. S. McCormick, Robt. S. McCormick, St. Paul, Minn.; Guy Taylor, Illinois; E. P. Clipp, Chicago; F. E. Bellmaine, Sydney, N. S. W.; Jno. P. Chace and wife, San Francisco; H. Snell, Vancouver, J. M. Macdonald, Winnipeg.

—o—

Merry music, national dances, at the Coronation Ball, Friday next.

—o—

PERSONALS.

R. M. Gistor of Tacoma, Wash., is in the city, staying at the Queen's.

R. M. Schmoldt, a tourist from St. Charles, Mo., is at the Queen's.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Hagan of Duncans, are in the city, guests at the Queen's.

A. R. Bittencourt and C. Abbott, of Salt Spring Island, are at the Queen's.

Major McKeen of Shawnigan, a well known lumberman, is at the Queen's.

R. Swannick of Metchosin, is at the Queen's.

Dr. A. McK. Jordan, of Vancouver, is to open a branch in this city within a few days.

A. McKercher and Geo. Cunningham, of New Westminster, are in the city attending the Masonic Grand Lodge, and are guests of the Queen's.

J. B. Patterson of Vancouver, is at the Queen's.

H. A. Moore, of Everett, Wash., is in the city, a guest at the Queen's.

Chas. W. Clark, Lamar, Col., is at the Queen's.

J. T. McIlmoyl, who has been attending the meeting of the Supreme Lodge A. O. U. W., as representative of one of the Victoria lodges, returned home last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster Macgurn are booked for the Imperial Limited, eastbound, on the 26th inst.

—o—

J. McCollom, an orange grower of High Grove, California, is a guest at the Dominion.

Amongst the guests at the Dominion are Wm. Duke of Vancouver; Timothy Cole of Chicago, and R. L. Smith of St. Louis.

F. S. and Mrs. Ducato, of Seattle, are staying at the Vernon.

H. Snell of Vancouver, and J. M. Macdonald of Winnipeg, are guests at the Driard.

Fred C. Gardner and O. L. Wade, both of Indianapolis, who are returning from the Shriners' meeting in San Francisco, are visiting this city en route for home. They are staying at the Victoria.

Misses Edith and Edna Whiting of Golden, are registered at the Dominion.

F. E. Bellmaine, purser of R. M. S. Aorangi, is a guest at the Driard.

J. R. Johnson of Nanaimo, is staying at the Victoria hotel.

G. E. Farrer of Vancouver, is a guest at the Dominion hotel.

Thomas, W. W. and J. R. Robinson, all of Everett, are staying at the Victoria.

J. J. Colpites is a guest at the Imperial.

—o—

The Finest Made—Martell's Three Star brandy.

—o—

Teacher—"How many pounds to the long ton?"

Precocious pupil—"Two thousand two hundred and forty."

Teacher—"And how many to the short ton?"

P.P.—"Depends on the coal dealer."—Puck.

MILLIONS of CIGARS

Are made yearly by Granda Hermanos y Ca., whose factory is the largest pure all Havana factory in the British Empire. They make

GRANDAS CIGARS

which have scored a success from the outset. Submitted to the severest tests they have proved themselves at least equal to high grade imported cigars.

They are all pure Havana, perfectly made. The tobacco is from Cuba, the workmen are from Cuba.

Smoke GRANDAS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

1 CENT WORD ISSUE — **No Advertisement Inserted For Less Than 25c.** — **1 CENT WORD ISSUE**

WANTED—MALE HELP.

DRUG CLERKS, one registered and one with two or three years experience. Apply to Geo. T. Mallery, Dominion hotel, city, or the Mallery Drug Co., Ltd., Kamloops.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Must understand plain cooking. Wages $20 per month. For address apply at Colonist. j22

WANTED—Mother's help, good wages, small family. 24 South Turner. j20

WANTED—An experienced and capable girl on tent and awning work, can hear of a permanent position and good wages by addressing C. H. Jones & Son, sail and tent makers, 9 to 13 Water street, Vancouver, B. C. j20

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of two. Apply S. T. Moody, St. Charles street. j19

WANTED—Servants, cooks, etc. Employment Office, 54 Fort street j10

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS—Prospectus of our new book, "Roberts, Kitchener and the Great Boer War," by T. G. Marquis, now ready. Best complete history of Boer war published, besides exhaustive biographies of these two great soldiers and thrilling accounts of all the wars in which they have fought. Frederick Hamilton, war correspondent of the Globe, contributes a thrilling story from personal observation. Big, handsome book. Magnificent illustrations. Low retail. Biggest commission. Gold watch premiums. Credit given. Prospectus free on promise to canvas. Going like a whirlwind. Linscott Publishing Company, Toronto. j19

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—Employment during evenings by one who has had twenty years' experience in office work. Thoroughly reliable with best city references. Address "Extra," this office. j20

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

A WIDOW LADY desires a position as housekeeper; is a clever manager and thoroughly domesticated. Apply A. B., Colonist office. j10

A LADY, highly experienced in all domestic affairs, wishes position as managing housekeeper in gentleman's family or hotel. Highest references. Apply Lady, this office. j18

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—One or two acres of land in Oak Bay District, with modern house, fruit trees preferred. Address W. E. Emmons, 204 Superior street. j22

WANTED—A suitable person to adopt a fine healthy boy 14 months old. For particulars enquire 188 Cormorant St. m14

WANTED AT ONCE—For cash, old horse, 1000 to 1200 weight. Leave name or address at Fred's Curiosity Store, 148 Yates street. j21

WANTED—A phaeton or gladstone. Second hand. Apply J. L., Colonist office. j20

WANTED—500 men and boys to buy reliable boots at Nangle's, 56 Fort street. Prices all right. f27

TO BUY—Second hand typewriter. Apply in typewriting of machine, stating price, "Typewriter," this office. j3

WANTED—To buy for cash a well-built house (five or six rooms), within ten minutes' walk of the new High School. Must be cheap. Address K. P., care Colonist office. j21

WANTED—Photograph of Windsor Castle for purpose of reproduction. Will purchase or borrow, if agreeable. Address "Photo," this office. j11

SUMMER BOARD WANTED.

Country residents who have accommodation for summer boarders are requested to send particulars to the Tourist Association, No. 34 Fort street, Victoria.

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—Six-roomed cottage, 153 View street; sewer connections, electric light, etc., $14. Four-roomed cottage, 11 Sayward avenue, $5.50. Five-roomed house, 75 Pembroke street, $8.00. Five-roomed house, Turner street, Rock Bay, $8.00. Enquire Levy's Restaurant. j22

TO RENT—Two-roomed cottage and furniture for sale, including camping stove. Would suit married couple or three bachelors. Address "J. G.," this office. j22

TO LET—One four-roomed furnished house $8 per month, and also one six-roomed house, $6. Apply 5 Centre road, Spring Ridge. j22

TO LET—Furnished house, 6 rooms. Apply 184 Cadboro Bay road. j20

TO LET—Six-roomed house, electric light, hot water. Apply at 184 Cadboro Bay road or to Heisterman & Co. j20

TO LET—Furnished cottage, 5 rooms, bath large corner lot, $9.50. A. Williams, 104 Yates St. j19

TO RENT—A new seven-roomed house on Simcoe street; modern conveniences. Apply 135 Michigan street. j19

TO RENT—For two years, a comfortably furnished house, eight rooms, modern conveniences. Apply 300 Dallas road. j18

TO LET—Fully furnished house for summer months. Modern conveniences. For particulars apply 53 Vancouver St. j17

TO LET—Furnished four-roomed cottage. Apply 197 Douglas street. j15

TO LET—For the summer months, a fully furnished house. Apply 53 Michigan St. m22

TO RENT—STORES.

TO LET—Premises now occupied by Dixi H. Ross & Co., 117 Government street. Apply L. J. Quagliotti, 119 Cormorant street. m16

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Front rooms, single or en suite. 90 Douglas street. j22

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, opposite A. O. U. W. Hall. Apply between 5 and 7 p. m. j21

TO RENT—Two furnished bedrooms, with breakfast if desired. 306½ Dallas road. j10

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—Apply at Imperial hotel immediately. Manager. j8

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms. 170 Johnson street. m31

TO LET—Nicely furnished front room, down stairs, with bedroom, kitchen and bathroom. Hot and cold water; also furnished housekeeping suites at Elsmere House, 104 Pandora St. Apply 97 Quadra street. m23

TO LET—Beacon Hill—Bedroom with or without breakfast, in private family, or part of house. F. G., Colonist. m22

TO RENT—ROOM AND BOARD.

ONE OF THE PRETTIEST PLACES round Victoria. Farm house, apartments and board, within city limits. Terms moderate. Mrs. Gates, Cedar Hill road, next Victoria Dairy. j19

WANTED—Responsible motherly lady will take care of a baby. Very best references. Address J. S. M., this office. j10

LAURELDENE—204 Superior street, on car line. Large, spacious, commodious, sunny rooms; excellent board; moderate terms. j10

TO VISITORS — First class rooms and board. Best locality, close to car line. Terms moderate. Knowle House, Head street, Esquimalt road. j3

TO WORKING MEN—New Inn, Esquimalt Road, first class board and rooms by the day, week or month. Close to Bullen's ways, Navy Yard, Barracks. Short orders at any time. Meal tickets. Fred McAdam, Proprietor. j1

PRIVATE BOARD—152 Pandora St. m23

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS.

LARGE TRACTS OF TIMBER LAND, both crown granted and leasehold. Cedar, spruce, fir and other woods. For particulars apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Four houses on Dallas road. Terms 50 per cent cash, balance per agreement. Good investment. Apply "J. G.," this office. j22

FOR SALE—A good milch cow. Apply J. H. Hughes, Tennison road, Maywood. j22

FOR SALE—A four-wheeled buggy, $15, at Fred's Curiosity Store, 148 Yates St. Headquarters for campers' goods. j22

SUMMER SALE of Blouses, Suits, Skirts, Wrappers, Whitewear, Children's French and other Dresses, Infants' Outfits, Embroidery, Lace, Hats, etc., etc. Mrs. Hewartson, 93 Douglas street. j22

IRISH TERRIERS FOR SALE—From $10 Friends please accept this intimation. up. I keep the Andalusian, Old English Dorking, Buff Leghorns and White, Rock Fowls. Also enormous Pekin Ducks, Cayuga and Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs $1 per 13. Mrs. Bradley Dyne, Sidney P.O., B. C. j6

FOR SALE—A good Jersey grade cow. Good milker. Apply S. J. Burley, Seventh St., Work Estate. j21

FOR SALE—A small strong horse, very quiet, true to pull; sound, reliable, $35. No. 72 Fort street. j21

FOR SALE—The contents of a small cottage. Cheap. Apply L. J., Colonist office. j19

FOR SALE—Two driving mares. J. W. Meldram, Douglas street. j19

FOR SALE—Good milk goats. Price $4 each. Apply Mowat & Wallace. j18

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS—25c. per 100. $2.00 per 1,000. Mt. Tolmie Nursery. m22

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Ladies' hand bag containing purse with small sum of money, parcel gloves and a key. Reward at this office. j21

LOST—A purse somewhere between Fort street and Blanchard avenue. Reward at 109 Blanchard avenue. j22

LOST—Will the party who found a kodak on E. & N. train, Sunday night, please return to E. Johnston, Victoria Steam Laundry, and receive reward? j19

LOST—Between H. M. S. Grafton and Driard hotel, on Saturday afternoon, a pocketbook containing bills and owner's card, etc. Suitable reward at Driard hotel office. j17

LOST—Left near lake on Catherine street, Thursday afternoon, a roll of music in leather case. Name on pieces. Leave at Colonist. Reward. j22

LOST—Between Watson & Hall's and Spencers, five-dollar bill by little girl. Finder will kindly return to the Colonist office. j22

FOUND—Portion of a cuff link (Masonic design.) Apply Colonist office. j22

FOUND—Reliable boots and shoes cheapest in town, at Nangles 56 Fort St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PORTRAITS finished for agents, photographers, merchants. In crayon, pastel, sepia. Good work, prompt services. Write for prices, Hyde Art Co., 459 Wells St., Chicago. j22

MEDIUM—If you are in trouble I will give you advice. Call on Mrs. Dr. Merchant, Bayard House, 61 Pandora street, and also quite separate. j1

TO LET—Stable, 74 Kane street. a18

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

12 ACRES, with cottage, barn, etc., on Saanich road, $1300; 42 acres, with cottage, barn, etc., on Saanich road, $2200; 2 1-10 acres, on Craigflower road, running to Victoria Arm, with two story house, $3500; lots on Clarence street, each, $500; furnished house to let on Esquimalt road, $25 per month. Money to lend on real estate security. Apply J. T. L. Meyer, room 9, Bank Commerce Bldg. j18

FOR SALE—Lots on Linden avenue off Cadboro Bay road. This very desirable property is sewered, close to car line, and new High School, and is now offered at moderate prices and easy terms. Heisterman & Co. m31

SOMENOS LAKE — 90 acres with good frontage on Somenos Lake, 32 acres cultivated and pasture, other land improved; 7 room frame house, large barn, outbuildings, etc. J. H. Whittome, Real Estate Agent, Duncan, V. I. a26

FOR SALE—HOTELS.

HOTELS FOR SALE — Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—Business of a large, centrally located hotel, including furniture, etc., doing a good business. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

LAKESIDE HOTEL

COWICHAN LAKE, V.I.

COWICHAN LAKE, situated in the centre of Vancouver Island, is noted the world over for trout fishing. Tourists and sportsmen should not miss spending a few days at this charming resort.

STAGE leaves THE TZOUHALEM HOTEL, Duncans Station, E. & N. Railway, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Special return tickets issued by the E. & N. R'y, good for 15 days, $5.00.

PRICE BROS. PROPS.

FOR SALE—Sewing Machine, a 4 drawer, high armed Singer Machine, with all the latest attachments, for $25, or will rent for $2 per month. S. B. Sutton, 72 Fort street, Victoria. j14

FOR SALE—Pianola, slightly used, in perfect order, to be sold at a great reduction. Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., 88 Government street. j17

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred water spaniel puppy, three months old. Price $10. No. 120 Fisguard Street. j22

FOR SALE—INDIAN CURIOS.

FOR SALE, INDIAN CURIOS—Thousands of Indian Baskets and Curios cheap. Buy direct from the Indian Trader in his new store, between Broad and Government streets. H. Stadthagen, 79 Johnson street. One-half price less than you pay at other stores. m10

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE.

TO LET — Warehouse on Wharf street, 25x70, A1 location and in good condition. Rent $25. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

TO RENT—FARMS.

A GOOD FARM at Nicola, and one at Alberni, can be rented on reasonable terms. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. j6

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—We offer for sale the goodwill, furniture, fixtures, billiard table, bar fixtures, etc., of a suburban hotel and will lease the premises for a term of years. This is a chance to acquire an old established and very profitable business on easy terms. Immediate possession. For particulars apply to Heisterman & Co. j11

FOR SALE—As a going concern, country store doing a fairly good business, well located on the E. & N. Railway line, very cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

GARDEN PARTY and Strawberry Social at "Mount Pleasant," Mears street, home of Mrs. Holden, under auspices of Ladies' Aid Society, First Presbyterian church, Tuesday afternoon and evening, 24th June. Admission 25c., including tea. j21

PERSONAL.

RECEIVED NOTE; will meet H. D. opposite front of church, Sunday evening after service. j22

PUGET SOUND LAW & DETECTIVE AGENCY—Evidence in law cases looked up. Divorces, etc. P. O. Box 338, Seattle Wash a5

CLAIRVOYANCY.

MADAM RAAB—Clairvoyant and Locating Medium, holds circles every Wednesday night. All welcome. No. 23 View street. j11

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER, General Machinist. No. 159 Government Street.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE, 88¼ Douglas Street, buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. GOODACRE—Contractor to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Telephone 32. Cor. Johnson and Government streets.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street (upstairs). E. A. Macmillan, principal. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping.

PLUMBERS, ETC.

C. M. COOKSON, 97 Johnson Street. Sanitary plumbing; jobbing and out-of-town orders a specialty. Telephone 674.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., LTD., Victoria, B. C. Manufacturers of all kinds of plain and fancy biscuits and cakes.

FEATHER RENOVATORY.

SANITARY FEATHER RENOVATORY—Feather pillows and cushions renovated; mattresses, awnings, upholstering and carpet cleaning. Corner Fort and Blanchard streets, Victoria, B. C. Deacon & Hurd, proprietors.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable; established 1885. No. 114½ Yates Street.

THE PIONEER DYER, CLEANER AND TAILOR—Victoria Theatre Block, 52 Douglas street. Established 1862. Thos. W. Pierre. a26

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200. Largest established. Country orders solicited. No. 141 Yates Street.

SCAVENGERS.

MRS. ED. LINES—General scavenger; yards, etc., cleaned. Orders promptly attended to. Telephone 185. House, 236 Yates Street.

PETER HANSEN, City Scavenger. Teamster and wood dealer; building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery Street. Telephone 184.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

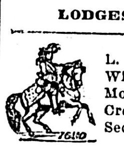
STEMLER & EARLE—Coffee, Spices, Mustard and Baking Powders. Pembroke Street, near Government.

VICTORIA COFFEE & SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government Street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

POTTERYWARE, ETC.

FLOWER POTS, SEWER PIPE, ETC.—B. C. Pottery Co., Limited, corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.



L. O. L. 1426 meets in Sir William Wallace Hall second Monday in each month. S. Creech, master; F. Allett, Secretary.

VICTORIA CAMP No. 52, O. O. W. O. W.—Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall first and third Fridays. Visiting sovereigns welcome. W Jackson, clerk.

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office, 55 Wharf St. Telephone 171.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora Street. All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals. Kodaks, pocoes, koronas, premos, etc. Same block, Mrs. R. Maynard's art studio. Views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora Street. Boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings. 'Phone 360b.

PAINTING, PAPERHANGING, ETC.

ALABASTINE—Joseph Sears, 91-93 Yates Street.

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealers in hardware, iron, pipe, fitting and brass goods. Wharf St., Victoria.

WATSON & McGREGOR—Hardware, stoves, ranges and household furnishings; plumbing & gasfitting. No. 99 Johnson Street. Tel. 745.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government Streets.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe-fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

JOHN LISTER — Carpenter, Builder and ship joiner; house repairs promptly attended to. Stair building a specialty. 117 Fort street. a17

MOORE & WHITTINGTON, 159 Yates St. Estimates given; job work, etc. Tel. 750a.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad Street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc. Telephone B371.

J. P. BURGESS — Carpenter work of all kinds; repairs. Telephone 116.

NOTICE.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY, Land Commissioner.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

SEATTLE.

HOTEL BUTLER — The best and most popular house in Seattle. European plan. Centrally located. Terms reasonable. Hamm & Schmitz, proprietors.

VICTORIA.

THE VICTORIA CAFE AND HOTEL—51 to 55 Fort street, Victoria, B. C. The only hotel or restaurant in Victoria employing white cooks. American plan, $1.25 and up. European plan, 50c. to $1.50. Only two blocks from steamers. M. C. & J. P. Greenwood, Proprietors. m22

OSBORNE HOUSE — Corner Pandora and Blanchard streets. Room and board, $5 per week; furnished rooms, from $1 up; five single-meal tickets, $1; home cooking; large dry stone cellar to rent. Mrs. Phil. H. Smith, proprietress.

TELEGRAPH HOTEL — 69 Store Street, Victoria, B. C. First-class accommodation; large, comfortable and airy rooms; magnificent view of harbor. European plan. J. J. Fitzgerald, proprietor.

THE DOMINION — Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates, $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store streets. Bar supplied with best brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

VANCOUVER.

STRAND HOTEL—European or American plan. Rates, $2 a day; good rooms; first-class cafe in connection.

BADMINTON—Popular resort for tourists; $2 and up. J. G. Clarke, proprietor.

HOTEL LELAND — Corner Granville and Hastings streets; one block from depot and steamboat wharves; $2 a day.

THE COMMERCIAL—Turkish baths; best $2-a-day house in the city. Prescott & Heywood, proprietors.

HOTEL STRATHCONA

Shawnigan Lake, B.C.

Now open for the reception of guests. Lovely scenery. Good Bathing and Boating. Tennis and Croquet Grounds. Fishing and Shooting. Terms most moderate. Apply

HENRY MOXON, Manager.

advertisement inserted for less per word per insertion, cash. No than 25 cents.

WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—A boy, 12 to 14 years old to pick cherries, at Wm. Beaumont's, Maple Bay, V. I. j21

EXPERIENCED PRESS FEEDERS wanted at The Colonist Office at once. j19

WANTED—A waiter. Apply Steward, Union Club. j10

TO RENT.

40 First Street, six-roomed house in good repair .....$ 9.00
56 Second Street, nine-roomed house, with cellar, conservatory and stables $22.50
82 Menzies Street, ten-roomed house $25.00
Quadra and North Park Streets, eight-roomed house in A1 repair $21.00
39 Quadra Street, five-roomed cottage.....$ 9.00
All modern conveniences, etc.

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 FORT ST.

NEW POSTAL RATES.

The Scale to Go Into Effect on July 1 —Affects All Except Letters.

Ottawa, June 14.—On and after July 1 a revised scale of postal rates will be charged on mail matter other than letters or correspondence. The following are the new rates compared with the old:

On legal and commercial papers and all other matter either wholly or partly in writing (except the matter mentioned in the next succeeding section) the rate shall be two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Present rate the same.

On manuscript of books and newspapers, and on those documents of the Dominion and Provincial governments and of municipal authorities, now subject to the one-cent per two ounces rate, the rate shall be two cents for the first four ounces or fraction thereof, and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof. Present rate one cent for each two ounces.

On all matter other than newspapers, wholly printed or lithographed (including circulars, catalogues, pamphlets, books, etc.), the rate shall be one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Present rate one cent for four ounces or fraction.

On maps, prints, drawings, engravings, photographs, plans (without specifications), sheet music, visiting cards (not written), printed forms without writing of any kind, botanical, entomological, and mineralogical specimens, the rate shall be two cents for the first four ounces or fraction thereof, and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof. Present rate one cent for each two ounces.

Seeds, cuttings (but not cut flowers), bulbs, roots, bedding plants, scions or grafts, and patterns and samples of merchandise, shall be subject to the rate of two cents for the first four ounces or fraction thereof, and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof. Present rate one cent for four ounces.

Merchandise or miscellaneous matter in general, including stationery and blank books, dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., shall be subject to the rate of two cents for the first two ounces or fraction thereof, and two cents for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof. Present rate one cent per ounce weight or fraction.

On all matter passing between the Atlin and Yukon districts and any other part of the Dominion (except such as is paid for at the letter rate of two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, circulars not exceeding two ounces in weight, and newspapers from the office of publication), postal rates shall be double those charged on the same classes of matter passing in any other part of the Dominion.

Don't forget the moonlight excursion on the popular steamer City of Nanaimo, sailing from C. P. N. wharf at 8 p. m., Monday. Fifth Regiment band in attendance.

AUCTION

161 Vancouver, Corner of Pandora.

Under instructions from Mrs. Phillips, I will sell on above premises, without reserve,

TUESDAY, 24TH, AT 2 P.M.

VALUABLE

FURNITURE

The appointments of a nicely furnished cottage.

DRAWING ROOM.—Birch Chairs; Upholstered in Silk, Tapestry; Splendid Rattan Arm Chairs; Centre and Occasional Tables; Oak Rockers; Flower Stand; Pictures; Jardiniers; Carpet Square; Lace Curtains; Poles; Ornaments, etc.

DINING ROOM.—Oak Sideboard, Extension Table; 6 Dining Chairs (leather covered); Ladies' Oak Writing Desk; Book Shelves; Couch; Pictures; Glassware; Chinaware; Brussels Carpet; Rugs; Lace Curtains, etc.

HALL.—Upholstered Cosy Corner, Carpet; Portiers, etc.

BEDROOMS.—Carved Oak Bedroom Suite; Clipper Mattresses; Walnut Bedsteads; Feather Pillows; Blankets; Toilet Sets; Carpets; Matting; Rugs; Carpet Sweeper, etc.

KITCHEN AND OUTSIDE. — Buck Range, with hot water coil and closet, as good as new; Enamelware; Crockery; Cooking Utensils, Air Tight Heater; Linoleum; Wash Tubs; Lawn Mower; Garden Tools, etc.

On view Monday afternoon.

Hardaker AUCTIONEER

ROSSLAND OUTPUT.

Shipments For the Week Over Six Thousand Tons.

Rossland, B. C., June 21.—Shipments from the Rossland camp still run above the six thousand ton mark and the indications are that these figures will be largely enhanced in the course of the next few weeks by increases in various directions. For the week ending tonight, the Le Roi sent out 4,500 tons, the Le Roi No. 2, 1,600 tons; the Centre Star, 60 tons, and the Giant, 80 tons. Total for the week, 6,240 tons; and for the year to date, 156,704 tons.

For an enjoyable sail, combined with excellent music, take City of Nanaimo from C. P. N. wharf at 8 p. m., Monday, moonlight excursion, including a trip round the warships at Esquimalt.

Legislature Prorogued

Third Session of the Ninth Assembly of British Columbia Ended.

Lieutenant Governor Assents to Bills That Have Passed the House.

Owing to the rather sudden winding up of the longest session of the legislature ever held in British Columbia, the prorogation ceremony yesterday was of a rather informal character, the accustomed guard of honor was dispensed with, and the floor of the House and the galleries were not graced with the presence of those crowds of charmingly attired women who usually add to the brilliancy and color of such occasions.

Shortly after noon His Honor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, lieutenant-governor, entered the chamber, preceded by Mr. O'Hara, sergeant-at-arms, bearing the mace, and accompanied by Lt.-Col. Holmes, D. O. C., as aide-de-camp, and Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield, acting private secretary. His Honor ascended the dais and, bowing right and left to the assembled members, took his seat on the throne. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Campbell, the clerk of the House, Mr. Thornton Fell, read the titles of the following bills, to which Sir Henri gave the royal assent:

An Act to amend the "Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901."

An Act to amend Chapter 33 of the Statutes of 1899, being the "Judgments Act, 1899."

An Act relating to the employment on Works carried on under Franchises granted by Private Acts.

An Act to amend the "Liquor License Act, 1900."

An Act to amend the "Master and Servant Amendment Act, 1902."

An Act to provide for the appointment of a Water Commissioner for the Town of Lillooet.

An Act to Incorporate the Vancouver General Hospital.

An Act to amend the "Vancouver and Westminster Railway Company Act, 1900."

An Act to amend the "Pacific Northern and Omineca Railway Act, 1900."

An Act respecting Compensation to Workmen for Accidental Injuries suffered in the course of their Employment.

An Act to amend the "Shops Regulation Act, 1900."

An Act to Incorporate the Victoria and Seymour Narrows Railway Company.

An Act to amend the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1901."

An Act to further amend the "Coal Mines Regulation Act."

An Act to amend the "Coal Mines Regulation Act."

An Act to amend the "Bills of Sale Act."

An Act to amend the "Wills Act."

An Act to further amend the "Supreme Court Act."

An Act to authorize a Grant to the Corporation of the City of Nelson of certain Crown Lands situated in said City.

An Act to amend the "Youths' Protection Act."

An Act respecting the Measurement of Timber.

An Act to amend the "Game Protection Act, 1898."

An Act to amend the "Municipal Clauses Act."

An Act to amend the "Companies Act, 1897."

An Act to amend the "Companies Clauses Act, 1897."

An Act to amend the "Municipal Elections Act."

An Act to secure payment of Wages for Labor performed in the Construction of Public Works.

An Act to confirm an Agreement between the Crown and the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, respecting certain Lots in the Townsite of Fernie.

An Act to regulate Immigration into British Columbia.

An Act further to amend the "Legal Professions Act."

An Act respecting Deception in procuring Workmen or Employees.

An Act further to amend the "Provincial Elections Act."

An Act respecting Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

An Act to amend the "Horticultural Board Act."

An Act to amend the "Bush Fires Act."

An Act further to amend the "Highway Traffic Regulation Act."

An Act to amend the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Incorporation Act."

An Act to confirm the existing Bank Overdraft, and to provide in the future for obtaining Funds by way of Overdrafts from the Banking Institutions of the Province.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Trade Unions.

An Act to amend the "Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation Act."

An Act to encourage the Manufacture of Steel Rails in Canada.

An Act to enable Power Companies to exercise the Powers set out in Part IV. of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897," without becoming specially Incorporated.

An Act to further relieve the Members of Canadian Forces serving in South Africa from complying with the provisions of the "Mineral" and "Placer Mining" Acts in respect of Mining Properties held by them.

An Act to aid the construction of a railway from Victoria to Yellowhead Pass.

An Act to aid the construction of a railway from Vancouver to Midway.

An Act to amend the "Evidence Act."

An Act to amend the "Assessment Act."

An Act to amend the "British Columbia Fisheries Act, 1901."

An Act to aid the Construction of a Railway from Midway to Vernon.

An Act to aid the construction of a Railway from Kitimaat to Hazelton.

An Act to amend the Investment and Loan Societies Act.

An Act to amend certain Acts Incorporating Railway Companies passed during the year 1901.

An Act to amend the "Companies Act, 1897, Amendment Act, 1901."

An Act to regulate the Employment of Labor upon Subsidized Works.

An Act to amend the "Mineral Act."

An Act for the Protection of Breeders of Live Stock.

An Act to further amend the "Supreme Court Act."

An Act to make provision for the Extraction of Iron from Magnetic Sand.

An Act to amend the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897."

An Act to amend the "Iron Placer Act, 1902."

An Act to amend the "South African War Land Grant Act, 1901."

An Act to authorize a Grant to the Corporation of the City of Vancouver of certain Crown Lands situate in said City.

An Act to amend the "Fernie Townsite Confirmation Act, 1902."

The Hon the Speaker, Mr. C. E. Pooley, K. C., then addressed His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor as follows:

"May it please Your Honor:

"We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, in session assembled, approach Your Honor at the close of our labors with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to His Majesty's person and government, and humbly beg to present for Your Honor's acceptance a bill intituled An Act for granting certain sums of Money for the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia.

The clerk of the House, replying for His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said:

"In His Majesty's name, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor doth thank His Majesty's loyal subjects, accept their benevolence, and assent to this bill."

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor addressed the House as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In relieving you from further attendance upon your legislative duties at the termination of a more than usually protracted session, I thank you for the time and care you have bestowed upon the consideration of the important matters that have occupied your attention.

Since the opening of the House we have had to deplore the loss, through death, of the late Speaker, the Hon. John Paton Booth, who had endeared himself to all by his many sterling qualities of heart and mind.

I trust that the negotiations to be entered into between my ministers and the Dominion authorities upon the fisheries question will lead to a settlement which may be lasting and of benefit to those engaged in this important industry in this province.

It is to be hoped that the railway legislation passed, after such careful consideration, will prove beneficial, and will secure the speedy construction of the various railways so greatly desired, and so necessary to the welfare of the province.

I deeply regret the lamentable accident which occurred so recently at the coal mines in the Crow's Nest Pass. You have shown how much you shared in the general feeling of grief that pervaded the province, and at the same time you have given your earnest attention to the best means of preventing the recurrence of similar calamities.

The Redistribution Act recently passed has evidently received the most careful consideration, and I believe that this measure will commend itself to the electors of the province.

It is with a deep feeling of devotion and loyalty to the person of our Most Gracious Sovereign that we witness the approach of the day of His Majesty's coronation, an event which will be memorable in the history of our country, and which will be observed with loyal enthusiasm throughout the Empire. May he be spared to us for many years to come.

I congratulate you on your thoughtful remembrance of the devoted young men who have given their services in South Africa, and contributed their share in bringing about the peace for which we are all so thankful.

I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the prosecution of public works in the province, which I trust, will be carried on with due regard to efficiency and economy.

I now take leave of you, in the earnest hope that, under the blessing of an all-wise Providence, prosperity and happiness may attend you.

The Hon. J. D. Prentice, minister of finance, announced the prorogation of the assembly in the formal, prescribed form, as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It is His Honor the Administrator's will and pleasure that the legislative assembly be prorogued until it shall please His Honor to summon the same for despatch of business, and this provincial legislative assembly is hereby prorogued accordingly.

This concluded the ceremony. His Honor and suite left the chamber, the members gathered in groups, exchanging farewells, and the third session of the ninth legislature was ended.

There were very few spectators in the galleries, but quite a number of ladies had gathered in the Speaker's gallery, from which they watched the simple yet impressive ceremony with much interest.

THE STRAND HOTEL.
(Vancouver.)

Has been remodelled. All newly furnished, one block from depot. European and American plan. Prices moderate. Wood Bros., proprietors.

'Is there anything harder to bear than real trouble?' I asked of the intellectual man who sat next to me in the smoker.

'Only imaginary trouble,' he replied.

From his answer I knew that I was correct in my surmise. He was indeed a member in good standing of the philosophers' union.—Judge.

THE POLICEMAN'S EVIDENCE

Regarding the Thorough Cure of Chronic Constipation by The Use of

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Nearly every occupation has considerable influence on the health. While outdoor work is usually most healthy, there are circumstances, as in the case of policemen, which cause special ailments.

The greatest enemy to the policeman's health is constipation. Owing to his duties on his beat he is led to frequently neglect the call of nature, and as a natural consequence his bowels become irregular and he suffers from intestinal indigestion.

The letter quoted below is the unsolicited testimonial of a policeman who believes that his fellows on the police force, as well as all people who suffer as he did, should know of the excellence of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Policeman Peter C. Morris, 10 Wascana avenue, Toronto, states:—"For years I was troubled with habitual constipation, which, I believe, is the most common ailment of all policemen. I had spent considerable money in trying all sorts of so-called remedies for constipation, and was always disappointed, as the relief was only temporary.

"I now gladly state that I have been completely cured by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and shall be pleased to personally recommend them to any person who wishes to interview me. I have already advised many friends to use them."

Constipation probably causes more distress and discomfort than any other derangement of the bodily organs, and is undoubtedly responsible for a majority of other human ills. You can be cured of constipation by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are more generally used in Canada than any other medicine, and their sale is increasing all the time. Most people can refer you to cases of serious diseases being cured by this great medicine. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

AUCTION

Tuesday, June 24, 2 P. M.

CITY AUCTION MART, 58 Broad St.

Parlor, Diningroom, Bedroom and Kitchen

FURNITURE

Up. Chairs; Lounges; Iron and Brass Beds; Bedroom Sets; Box, Wire and Wool Mattresses; Fine Oil Painting and other Pictures; Walnut Ex. Dining Table; Large Plate Mirrors; Carpets; Centre & Oc. Tables; Rockers; Lamps; Bedding; Oilcloth; Gent's Bicycles; Chairs; Drop Head New Raymond Sewing Machine; Chamber Sets; Jubilee Range; Curtains; Glassware and Crockery; 100-Egg Petaluma Incubator; buggy, etc.

W. JONES,
Tel. 294. Dom. Govt. Auctioneer.

William Mable

CARRIAGE BUILDER AND MANUFACTURER.

The Largest Rubber Tire Business in the city. A carload of the best and latest designs in carriages and buggies.

TERMS MODERATE.

Factory 115 Johnson St., Victoria. F. O.

New Vancouver Coal Co

LIMITED.

NANAIMO, B. C.

Samuel M. Robins, Superintendent

Coal Mined by White Labor

New Wellington Coal

Washed Nuts . . $5.00 per ton
Sack or Lump . . $6.00 per ton
Delivered to any part within the City Limits.

KINGHAM & CO.

34 Broad St., corner Trounce Alley.
Wharf—Spratt's Wharf, Store St.
CALL 'PHONE 647

CARSE & DALY

65 Yates Street

Electrical Engineers,

ETC.

All kinds of Electrical Machinery and Appliances installed.

Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to.

'PHONE 759.

YEA

GRAND EAGLE OUTING

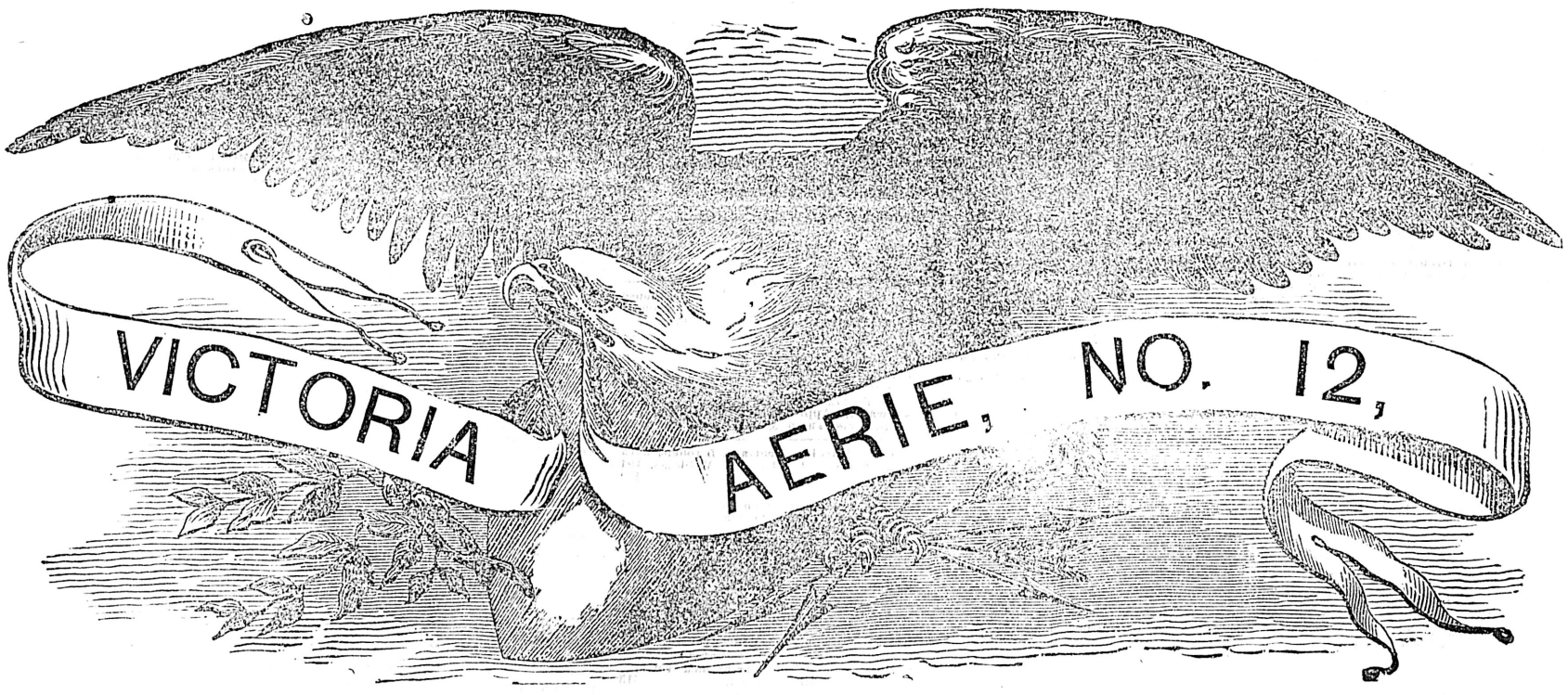
YEA

To Ladysmith on July 1st, 1902, Dominion Day,

BY

$1,000.00 —IN— PRIZES —Given by— Citizens of Ladysmith.

Grand Regatta,
Indian War
Canoe Races,
Sculling Matches,
Etc., Etc.
Athletic Sports,
Amateur and
Professional.



$1,000.00 —IN— PRIZES —Given by— Citizens of Ladysmith.

Baseball Match,
Football Match,
Grand Dance
On Pavillion,
Victoria
And Other
Bands
In Attendance.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

Special Trains Leave E. & N. Station at 9 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

Fare for the Round Trip, Adults $1.00, Children Under 12 Years 50c.

Tickets Can be had from the Committee and Members of the Order. Committee—Frank LeRoy, J. W. Sexton and W. E. Wheeler.

IF YOU MISS IT YOU WILL MISS IT

UNDERGROUND FOLK

By S. Baring Gould. All Rights Reserved.

It is a matter pretty certainly determined that our remote ancestors lived in caves at a period before the discovery of pottery and the domestication of the ox, the sheep, and the dog.

Doubtless through periods long subsequent, men and women in Europe have been cave-dwellers, where there were suitable grottoes, dry and warm to receive them and save them from the expense and trouble of building. In England there are still such rock-hewn dwellings used in Staffordshire and in Nottinghamshire, but not to any large extent; in France, on the contrary, in the sandstone and chalk and limestone districts a large proportion of the population live under the surface; and the sandstone and chalk and lime cover a very large area in Central France.

In the department of Maine et Loire, and in a portion of Vienne whole villages are underground.

There is often very valuable vineyard land that has to be walled around and every portion economized. What is done is this: the owner digs a quarry in the surface; this forms sort of a pit accessible on one side, the sandstone taken from this being employed to wall around his property. Then, for his own dwelling he cuts out chambers in the rock under his vineyard, looking through windows and a door into the quarry hole. For a chimney he bores upwards, and then around the opening a square block of masonry, out of which the smoke escapes.

A whole village or rather hamlet may therefore consist of—as far as one can see, nothing but a series of chimneys standing on the ground among the vines. If one desires to discover the inhabitants of the village or hamlet one must descend into the pits or quarries into which doors and windows look.

In some villages the people live half above ground, and half below. At St. Leger, near Loudun, is a fine mediaeval castle, with a fosse around it cut out of the rock; and this fosse is alive with people who have grubbed out houses for themselves in the rock through which the moat (which is dry) has been excavated.

A very singular settlement is that of Ezy in the valley of the Eure, at the extreme limit of the department of that name. About a kilometer from the village, along the side of the railway are numerous subterranean habitations in three stories with platforms before them which are horizontal. These were the dwellings of the owners of the vines which at one time covered the hill overhead. But these vineyards failed, and dwellings were abandoned. However, after their abandonment, it was customary at times for the villagers to resort to them for drinking and dancing bouts. This tradition continues still in force, and on Easter Tuesday these cave dwellings are visited, and there is merry-making in them. Between the caves at one time some little taverns had been erected, but these also fell into ruin some forty or fifty years ago.

Since then these caverns have become the refuge of a special population of social and moral outcasts. There they live in the utmost misery. The population consists of about eighty persons, male and female and children.

The history of the adults will hardly bear looking into. None of these people have any fixed occupation, and it is difficult to discover how they subsist. In fact the life of every one of them is a problem. One might have supposed that they maintained a precarious existence by thieving or by begging, but they are far below the ordinary tramp; for with the exception of perhaps two or three of them, these cave dwellers possess absolutely nothing and know no trade whatever. They sleep on dry leaves kept together by four pieces of wood, and their sole covering consists of scraps of packing cloth. Sometimes they have not even the frame work for their beds, which they manufacture for the most part out of old broken chairs discarded from the churches. A visitor says "in one of the caverns I entered there was but one of these squalid and rude beds to accomodate five persons, one of whom was a girl of seventeen, and two were boys of fourteen and fifteen. Their kitchen battery consists exclusively of old metal cases of preserved fruit or meats that they have picked up from the ash-pits. The majority, but by no means all, have got hold, some how of some old stove, or the scraps of a stove that they have put together as best they could. They have a well in common at the bottom of the hill, whence they draw water in such utensils as they have and which they let down into the water on a wooden crook. Everyone has a crook as his own property and preserves it near him in the cavern. The majority of these underground people have no clothes to speak of. Girls of fifteen and big boys go about absolutely without any linen. The rest—perhaps three or four—have only a few linen rags upon them. In the stifling atmosphere of these cave-dwellings, it is by no means rare to see big children almost if not entirely naked. I saw a great girl with a wild shock of uncombed hair, wearing nothing but a very scanty shift.

"These cave-dwellers live with utter improvidence, although deprived of sufficient food. Three or four couples there have some four or five children to each.

"These families have been for the most part formed in the cave dwellings. A young mother whom I saw there with four children, the only one dressed with any approach to decency, when interrogated by me told me that she had been brought there by her mother at the age of eight. That was twenty-four years ago. She was fair with tawny hair, and of the Normandy type. She had been born in a village of the neighbourhood and her morher took refuge in the caverns, apparently in consequence of the loss of her husband.

"I heard of an individual who had been on the parish on account of his incurable laziness, till the mayor loosing all patience with him, had him transported to these cave dwellings and left there. There he settled down, picked up a wife and had a family.

"These people live quite outside the law, and are quit of all taxes and obligations. As to their marriages they are preceded and followed by no formalities. No attempt is made on the part of the authorities to get the children to school One gentleman resident in the neighbourhood, a M. Frederic Passy, did take pains to ameliorate their condition. He collected the children and labored to infuse into their hearts and heads some sort of a moral principle. But his efforts were ineffectual, and left not a trace behind. They recollect him and his son well enough, but confuse the one with the other. And two of those who were under their instruction for a while, when I questioned them about it, allowed that they had submitted to be bored by them for the sake of profiting by their charity.

"I interrogated an old but still robust woman, who had lived in the caverns for three years. She had been consigned to them by her own children who had sought by this means to rid themselves of the responsibility of maintaining her.

"The elements of this population belong accordingly to all sorts. I noticed only one woman of an olive tint and very black hair, who may have come from a distance. But I was told that she was a recent accession to the colony, and that I might be sure of this, as her clothing was still fairly sound and clean. As she is still young and can work, her case is curious—one wonders what can have induced her to go there.

"I saw there also a couple without children: the man had the slouch and hang-dog look of an habitual criminal.

"I may give an instance which will show the degradation to which this population has fallen. An old beggar I visited, who has lived in a cavern belonging to his brother for forty-seven years, and who has had a wife, allowed a billiard ball to be rammed into his mouth for two sous (a penny) by some young fellows who were making sport of him. He was nearly killed by it, for they had the greatest difficulty in extracting the billiard ball again."

In the department of Dordogne there were also whole hamlets composed of underground houses the caves have however, their faces built up. But there those dwelling in these caverns are not outcasts, but respectable peasants.

I visited one near Les Eyzies, on the Vezere, where the father and mother were both ill in bed with influenza in separate beds; the canopies were crooked up to the rock overhead. The windows were without glass, mere openings in the one wall that closed the face of the cave. By the side of the man's bed was a deep descent of forty feet; where antiquaries had burrowed in search of deposits of prehistoric man. To this habitation there was no chimney, the smoke curled out at the door or window. For floor it had the earth, and after a meal the bones and skin were cast on the ground to be trodden in, sous were dropped and went in likewise, so that a slice out of the soil for forty feet revealed the successive ages of man from the reindeer hunter of the first period, who had no pottery, no domestic animals, who knew nothing about weaving or tillage, up through the several sequences to the discovery of bronze, then of iron, then to Roman coins, then to those of the French Monarchy, to the last sous with La Republic Francais on it. One very curious matter connected with this habitation is that under this man's bed in the cave, some forty feet beneath was discovered a perfect skeleton of a man who had been killed by the falling in of stones from the roof of the cave above. He had put up his hands to save his head, but a great block had crushed his thigh and pinned him to the ground. He had been clothed in skins and the skins adorned with shells brought from the distant Mediterranean Coast.

At no great distance from this habitation is a whole village that may be said to be underground. The rocks overhang and make an immense cave, and peasants have wailed up the face of this cave and pierced the wall with windows and doors, and have also put up lateral partitions so as to divide the one cave into a great many dwelling houses. High up in the face of the cliff above them is an opening and within this a large chamber scooped out of the rock. This is only to be reached by an enormously long ladder from below or by being let down by a rope from above. In this chamber in the face of the precipice, in times of war, the occupants of these cave houses were wont to place their little treasures.

It might be supposed that these underground houses were damp. This, however is not the case where they are scooped out of the chalk or limestone. There the damp only hangs on the walls when there is a rapid change of weather; and an ingenious contrivance is visible in these houses. Little furrows are cut in the surface leading to basins scooped out in the rock, so that moisture condensing on the rock might trickle into these channels and be led off into the receptacles prepared for them. But in sandstone districts it is not always dry. At Brives is a series of grottoes in the sandstone that are literally streaming with water, but the furrows cut in the rock carry it all away; and actually these terribly damp holes were at one time occupied, and that in historic times. Even now one of them is turned into a church.

Some of these villages in the rock have their kitchens, baking ovens, stables and mangers, wells, all cut out of the solid rock; not only so but also silos in which the hay was prepared for the cattle.

The dwellers in these caves have a very ingenious method of preserving from damp such things as are liable to injury by contact with the walls. They suspend them from the roof in baskets, and all clothing is so hung. Little holes like inverted bottles are cut in the rock, then a stick with a piece of string attached to the middle is thrust through the small orifice, the string is drawn tight and the stick lies athwart the opening. To this they hang what they need to keep dry. There is certainly one advantage in these subterranean dwellings, they are deliciously cool in summer, and are warm in winter. The people of the district greatly prefer them to ordinary houses; and they do not seem to be unhealthy. In the department of Lozerre, I visited a cave that had two openings to it walled up, in which lived a woman with her children. The cave descended into the bowels of the mountain in pitch darkness for a long way to a pool, the collection of the drops that fell from above. She told me that her children would grope their way fearlessly down into this abyss in total darkness and get back with a pitcher of water, so accustomed were they to darkness that it lost all terrors to them.

There is a good deal of curious research still to be made among modern cave dwellers in our civilized Europe.

The North American Indians have a story that their first ancestors lived altogether in caves and never saw daylight.

This went on for a long time. At last one day, a child saw some fibres hanging down from the roof of a cave, he laid hold of them and climbed, and by means of them, crawled forth into daylight. He went back, and told the rest what he had seen. Then all the race of men laid of the pendent roots and scrambled into the light of the sun. In this fantastic form, they retain a reminiscence of the period when the first men actually did live in caves, having no knowledge of the art of building, nor had they tools wherewith to cut down timber, whereof to fashion cabins. It is interesting to find still in Europe large numbers of people living—so far as habitation goes—in the same way as did our remote ancestors before history begins.

A BIG TELESCOPE.

A Strong and Powerful Instrument Being Built in Montreal.

What will be the strongest and one of the largest telescopes in Canada, is now being constructed at the College of the Immaculate Conception by Rev. Father Garaix, a scholastic of the Society of Jesus, says the Montreal Star. The telescope, which is not nearly completed, is constructed on the style of the Newton telescope The tube is 12 feet in length and 22 inches in diameter, and weighs 300 pounds.

The mirror, which is one of the most important portions of the machine, weighs 130 pounds. The entire telescope will weigh half a ton. When completed it will be placed in an observatory to be built on the site of the old Church of the Immaculate Conception, beside the college, and will be used by the students of the society during their training for professorship. Father Garaix, who during his course of studies has displayed unusual talent of invention, entered the Jesuit Order in France, and after residing some time in the Louisiana Mission, was appointed to Canada.

From Ladysmith Leader:

One of the strangest accidents heard of in this section of the province occurred last Wednesday on a farm near Chemainus. While at work plowing a Chinaman in some way got his queue caught in the plow, and was dragged a considerable distance. His scalp was torn completely off, and he also had his arms badly mangled. He died shortly after being released from his awful predicament. The cause of the accident is not known, but it is believed the horses ran away.

The King and His Prerogatives

Michael MacDonagh in Good Words.

The King stands at the head of Parliament. According to the theory of the Constitution, it is his Great Council which he summons to deliberate with him on the affairs of the nation; and a Bill cannot become an Act of Parliament, or, in other words, the law of the land, even though it has passed through the House of Commons and the House of Lords, until it has received his Royal assent. But beyond this legislative power which the King possesses as a separate and independent member or head, of the Legislature, His Majesty, by right of the prerogative of the Crown is the supreme executive authority of the land.

And what are the exclusive rights, privileges and powers which the prerogative confers upon the King? Mr. Pickwick, it will be remembered, was arrested at Ipswich for contemplating a breach of the peace by fighting a duel. "I believe duelling is one of his Majesty's most undoubted prerogatives, Mr. Jinks?" said the mayor of the town to his clerk when the case came before his worship "Expressly stipulated in Magna Charta, sir," replied Mr. Jinks. "One of the brightest jewels in the British Crown wrung from his Majesty by the barons, I believe, Mr. Jinks?" said the Mayor. "Just so, sir," assented Mr. Jinks. "Very well," continued the mayor, drawing himself up proudly, "it shall not be violated in this portion of his Majesty's dominions." Now, though the privileges of the Royal prerogative do not include the exclusive right of fighting duels, they are, nevertheless, extremely varied and peculiar. Walter Bagehot, an acute and powerful thinker, attempts in his illuminative work "The English Constitution" to enumerate some of the powers of the sovereign as the pre-eminent executive authority. Writing of Queen Victoria he says:—

"She could disband the army (by law she cannot engage more than a certain number of men, but she is not obliged to engage any men), she could dismiss all the officers, from the general commanding-in-chief downwards; she could dismiss all the sailors too; she could sell off all our ships of war and all our naval stores; she could make a peace by the sacrifice of Cornwall, and begin a war for the conquest of Brittany. She could make every citizen in the United Kingdom, male or female, a peer; she could make every parish in the United Kingdom a "university;" she could dismiss most of the civil servants, and she could pardon all offenders. In a word, the Queen could by prerogative upset all the action of civil government within the realm; could disgrace the nation by a bad war or peace, and could, by disbanding our forces, whether land or sea, leave us defenceless against foreign nations."

It would seem, therefore, that the King is, politically, omnipotent. Indeed, if his Majesty were to exercise the extreme, but undoubted, rights of his prerogative, a monstrous and grinding despotism would be established in this ancient home of freedom, without violating the letter, at least, of the existing law. Yet, extraordinary as are the powers of the King as set forth by Bagehot, he possesses other other rights and privileges of which few of his subjects, perhaps, are aware, and possibly not even his Majesty himself fully realizes the rare and wonderful attributes with which he has been endowed by the Constitution.

The law, for instance, declares that the Sovereign can never be under age. In other words, the law does not recognize the incapacity of an infant Sovereign to exercise the Royal prerogative. Lord Eldon, explaining this dictum of the law during a debate in the House of Lords in 1830, on the question of appointing a Regency in the event of King William's death, until the Princess Victoria, the heir to the throne, was eighteen years of age, said: "If an infant sovereign were to be on the throne whose head could not be seen over the integument which covers the head of my noble and learned friend on the Woolsack he would be supposed to have as much sense, knowledge and experience as if he had reached the years of three score and ten." The law also seems to ascribe immortality to the Sovereign. "The King never dies," is a very ancient maxim of the Constitution. "The King never dies," writes Sir William Blackstone, the emminent commentator on English law. "Henry, Edward or George may die; but the King survives them all." Thus we find that it is to the Sovereign, as human being, that the law denies the privilege of death. Not for an instant is the throne vacant. The moment the Sovereign dies that moment the reign of his successor begins. "The King is dead; Long live the King." Immediately after the death of George III, which took place at Windsor, at 8 o'clock in the evening of January 28, 1820, a herald appeared at one of the windows of the castle overlooking the town, and, after a fanfare by two State trumpeters to arrest the attention of wayfarers, he cried aloud: "The King is dead; Long live the King!" This ceremony was dispensed with at the deaths of George IV, William IV and Victoria.

The law also ascribes to the King perfection in deed and thought. One of the most ancient maxims of our constitution is: "The King can do no wrong," and Blackstone, commenting on it, writes: "The King is not only incapable of doing wrong, but even of thinking wrong; he can never mean to do an improper thing; in him is no folly or weakness." As in theory the King has never been supposed capable of committing any crime or misdeed whatever, should he, in practice, being human, do a wrongful act there is no proceeding known to the law by which he could be made personally responsible. "We are therefore," says the courtly Blackstone, "out of reverence and decency to forbear any idle enquiries of what would be the consequence if the King were to act thus and thus, since the law deems so highly of his wisdom and virtue, as not to even presume it possible for him to do anything inconsistent with his station and dignity, and therefore has made no provision to remedy such a grievance." So that if the Sovereign were, we will say, to forge a check he could not be brought to trial, or if he were to defame any of his subjects he would not be liable to an action for damages.

The law says that the wrong-doing of a servant is the wrong-doing of a master But there is an exception made in the case of the King. As his Majesty can do no wrong it is assumed that no wrong either can be done by his servants in the execution of their duty. This is true, at least, to the extent that if a merchant vessel was wrecked or damaged by the negligent management of a King's ship or a man-of-war, there is no redress. In the case of "Tobin v. the Queen," damages were sought for the loss of a schooner which was burned by the captain of a man-of-war under the mistaken impression that it was engaged in the slave trade. The court dismissed the action on the ground that the maxim "the King can do no wrong" was true in the sense that the Sovereign is not liable to be sued, civilly or criminally, for a supposed injury. But this immunity is not extended to those who may do wrong by the King's command. No one can plead the orders of the King in defence of any act not otherwise justifiable by law. This arises out of the abolition by the Bill of Rights passed in 1869, of the disposing power of the Crown which under the Stuarts was made the cover of all sorts of injustices. "There is no power in the Crown," says the Statute, to dispense with the obligation to obey a law." Therefore, though the King himself cannot be brought to trial as a criminal or a misdemeanant, any person who acted illegally at his command would be liable to criminal or civil proceedings according to the legal maxim that all persons engaged in an outrage are individually responsible.

"A subject, so long as he continues a subject, has no way to oblige his prince to give him his due, when he refuses it; though no wise prince will ever refuse to stand to a lawful contract." So writes Samuel Puffondorf, the great Saxon jurist, in his "Law of Nature and Nations." However though there is not in this country any means at the disposal of a subject to oblige the King to meet his liabilities, there is a procedure known as the "Petition of Right," by which a remedy is provided in case the Sovereign should be in wrongful possession of real or personal property, or of money due by him to a subject, either by way of debt, or damages on breach of contract. The first step taken by the subject in such a matter is to present a petition to the Home Secretary setting forth the alleged cause of action. The Secretary of State then informs the King, and if his Majesty orders the petition to be endorsed with the fiat, "let right be done," the suit proceeds in the courts in the ordinary way, as between subject and subject, not upon compulsion, however, but as a matter of grace. Another disability of the King, arising, of course, from his Royal dignity, is that he cannot appear as a witness in a court of law. He is, therefore, unable to give evidence in any cause in which he is a party. But even if judgment be obtained against the King his goods cannot be destrained or taken in execution.

His Majesty is not burdened by any taxes or rates. He is never troubled with the formidable yellow form issued annually by the Inland Revenue Department asking searching questions about the amount of one's income with a view to taxation; and he is in blissful ignorance about the half-yearly demand of the parish overseers for local rates in respect of his palaces. The sovereign is exempt from taxation, because the revenue of the realm being his—it would be useless and ridiculous for him to tax himself. His Majesty is also exempt from toll. In the reign of George III a toll was charged for crossing Hampton Bridge. One day there was a Royal hunt on Hounslow Heath. The stag swam across the river, and the Royal hunting party made for Hampton bridge. Seeing them approach at a furious canter and being unaware that the King was with them the toll-collector closed the gates. "The King! the King!" shouted the hunters angrily, and the collector at once opened the gates and allowed them to pass. A few minutes later another party appeared, and seeing the gates shut cried out: "The King! the King!" But the collector this time was determined to have his toll. "I've let King George through; God bless him," he said, "and I know no other King in England. If you have brought out the King of France hang me if I let him through without the blunt." Suddenly the King himself appeared in the party; and the toll-collector with many humble apologies flung the gates open. Owing to the delay the stag was lost and the King in high dugeon sent an attendant to the collector for an explanation of his conduct. The collector stated that a guinea had always been paid, when the Royal hunt passed over the bridge, and that he had allowed the first party to pass without question, thinking the King was with them. The King satisfied with the explanation directed that toll be paid for forty of his attendants. Driving across the bridge a few days later George let down the carriage window, and laughing heartily, cried out to the toll-keeper: "No fear of the King of France coming to-day."

None of the King's household or menial officers or servants employed in waiting or attending on the Royal presence can be arrested, or taken in execution in civil actions, unless the permission of the Board of Green Cloth, which regulates the duties of Royal officials and servants, is first obtained. This privilege was not instituted for the personal benefit of those servants, but in order that the Sovereign may not be put to inconvenience, and also as a mark of respect to the throne. There is a case in which a warrant for the arrest of a Royal servant who was also in trade, and contracted in the course of his business a debt which he objected to pay, was refused by the court on the ground that he was privileged from arrest. Royal servants are also exempted from serving on juries. The palaces also participate in exemptions of a similar nature. No arrest or anything in the nature of a judicial process can be executed within a Royal residence unless by consent of the Board of Green Cloth. To strike a person in the King's palace, and to draw blood was formerly punishable by the loss of the offender's right hand and imprisonment for life.

Another prerogative of the King is that his consent must be obtained before any of the Royal family can marry. Formerly it was high treason for any man to contract marriage, without the approval of the sovereign, with the Sovereign's children, or reputed children, his sisters, or aunts, or the children, of his brothers and sisters. Under the Royal Marriage Act of 1772, in the time of George III, a marriage with any of the King's near relations, unless with his Majesty's consent and approbation is null and void. This statute was passed because of the marriage of the Duke of Gloucester with the widow of Lord Waldegrave, and the Duke of Cumberland with the widow of Colonel Horton. Before that time, however, it had been decided by the judges that the King's sanction was necessary to a marriage with one of the Blood Royal. In the year 1718, George I commanded the Lord Chancellor to obtain the judgment of the judges of the High Court upon the following question: "Whether the care and approbation of his Majesty's grandchildren when grown up did belong of right to his Majesty as King of the realm or not?' Six of the twelve judges answered the question in the affirmative. Charles II had obliged his brother, the Duke of York (afterwards James II), to allow the young princesses, his daughters, to be brought up in the Protstant faith; and arranged the marriage between the eldest, Princess Mary, and the Prince of Orange. "Happy it was for two nations that the King in his marriages of Mary, Queen to William III, and of Queen Anne had his prerogative," said Baron Fortescue Aland in his judgment, "for had the pretended paternal right prevailed the English nation had been forever undone and our religion destroyed; and we had never seen the many and great blessings we enjoy and are likely to enjoy by this family sitting on the throne of Great Britain."

But the matrimonial alliances of the children of the Sovereign must also be approved by the Ministry. In the matter of the disposal by Queen Victoria of the hand of the Princess Louise on the Marquess of Lorne in 1871, the administration of the day were consulted. Gladstone was Prime Minister, and speaking in the House of Commons on February 13, 1871, on the motion that an annuity of £6,000 be settled on the Princess for life he said:

"In the resolution which the Queen has taken that the absence of Royal rank shall not of itself, and in every case, form an insuperable bar to the suit for the hand of one of her daughters, she is not acting without the advice of responsible Ministers." This statement was interpreted, in some quarters, to mean that the marriage had really been arranged by the Liberal Government; but, of course, the suggestion was absolutely unfounded. "What I stated," said Gladstone, in a subsequent speech, "was that upon the important question of the deviation from what had recently been the established rule her Majesty had taken the advice of her confidential advisers; and I may as well state that she did so about eighteen months ago, and long anterior to the period when the present arrangement was contemplated."

The King's authority over his subjects also raises some curious points. Under the Common Law a subject may leave the country when he pleases or for any reason he pleases, but as it is the duty of every subject "to defend the King and his realm" his Majesty has power to prevent any subject leaving the kingdom, and to command the immediate return of any subject from abroad. But a King cannot compel a subject to quit the realm. This disability does not cease to operate even in time of war. It is, of course, the duty of every able-bodied man to assist in the defence of the country, but no subject can be forced to leave the kingdom, even to carry on a necessary war. There is no power either in the King to compel an alien to leave the country.

The King has the power of remission of punishment for any crime. This prerogative is based upon the legal dictum that inasmuch as it is the "King's Peace" that is broken by every violation of the law, the King, being himself the offended party, may pardon the criminal. More than that, a pardon from the Crown can be pleaded when the prisoner is arraigned, and is a complete bar to the indictment. There is only one exception to the exercise of this prerogative. It is provided by the Act of Settlement that no pardon from the Crown is pleadable to an impeachment instituted by the Commons in Parliament. But if, when the impeachment is concluded, a sentence is imposed, the King can exercise the prerogative of pardon. His Majesty, however, cannot interfere in a case of private, as opposed to public, wrong. At the beginning of her reign, Queen Victoria attached her signature to warrants for the execution of condemned criminals; but she soon relegated this unpleasant duty to the Home Secretary. The Queen had the power, of course, to reprieve any and every murderer. She did, in fact, reprieve the first murderer sentenced to be hanged after her accession—a soldier who had a fine record for bravery on active service; but her Majesty rarely, if ever, acted on her own initiative in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, being content to leave a free hand to the Home Secretary, the Minister responsible for the maintainance of law and order in the realm. The King, nevertheless, could to-morrow on his own Royal authority, issue a general amnesty pardoning and releasing every prisoner in the gaols.

"It is impossible for a man to be in two places at one time, unless he were a bird," said Sir Boyle Roche in the Irish House of Commons. The law of the Constitution attributes to the King the power to be in a thousand courts of justice at the same time. The "Court Circular" may state that yesterday his Majesty was at Windsor; but the Constitution insists that he was at the Law Courts in the Strand, and with every judge holding a Court of assize throughout the country. If either of the parties in any action fails to appear when the case is called he is non-suited, or, in other words, the case is dismissed. But the King in whose name many causes and prosecutions are instituted can never be non-suited, because, even if he be a thousand miles away, he is in court, nevertheless. Yet, though he is always present in all his courts, according to the Constitution, he cannot, according to that same strange authority, appear in any of the courts or dispense justice. The same contradictory theories apply in Parliament. The King is understood to be present at every sitting of the Legislature. But, as a matter of fact, he cannot constitutionally appear in Parliament except when he comes in state to the House of Lords, for the exercise of his prerogative of opening and proroguing Parliament. He may also attend during a session for the purpose of giving the Royal assent to Bills. But his presence on any other occasion would be regarded as an unconstitutional attempt to influence the the debates by overawing the assembly. Queen Victoria, therefore, was never present in the House of Commons during the whole of her long reign of sixty-three years; and the King will never again occupy the seat over the clock in the Peers' Gallery, from which as the Prince of Wales he so often listened to the debates of the Lower Chamber.

Walter Bagehot who admits in "The English Constitution," as already quoted, that the sovereign by the exercise of his prerogative could break the might of Great Britain, and bring about irretrievable disaster while the Ministers looked helplessly on, asserts that he has long ceased to have any legislative power, inasmuch as he is really powerless to veto any Bill which has passed through both Houses of Parliament. Writing of the Queen, Bagehot says: "She must sign her own death warrant if the two houses unanimously send it up to her." But the weight of evidence is the other way. While the King cannot amend or alter in any way a Bill, nearly all the constitutional authorities agree that he would act within his right in refusing his assent to it. It is true that the Royal assent has not been refused since Queen Anne declined to sign a Scotch Militia Bill; but the legislative veto still, undoubtedly, rests in the Sovereign and may be exercised at any time.

Yet considerable as are the prerogatives of the King his Majesty is subject to some curious restrictions or disabilities, besides those already mentioned. He cannot, for instance, on his own personal responsibility, send a communication to, or receive a communication from, any other sovereign on a question of State. In 1829 the Duke of Wellington, then Prime Minister indirectly heard that the King, George IV, had received a letter from the King of Prussia requesting his Majesty to vote for Prince Charles of Mecklenburg to be King of Greece, which had just wrestled its independence from the Turk, and that King George had given his assent. The Prime Minister wrote to his Foreign Secretary, the Earl of Aberdeen, indignantly complaining of the action of King George. "It is not usual for the King of England," he said, "to receive from other sovereigns letters which do not pass through the hands of his Ministers. Indeed, I have known instances of letters having been returned because copies were not sent with the sealed letter, the copy being intended for the information of the Minister. But it is still more unusual and improper for the King to answer a letter from another sovereign without the advice of his Minister who, whether he advises or does not, is responsible if he knows of the letter being written." Wellington urged Aberdeen to at once "entreat" the King not to answer the letter until he had heard from him again. It then appeared that the letter was from the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to the Duke of Cumberland, written at the request of the King of Prussia, desiring that King George might be asked to support the candidature of Prince Charles. The King also promised the Foreign Secretary that he would not commit himself on behalf of Prince Charles in his reply to the note from Prussia. But the Ministers were not satisfied. The Foreign Secretary wrote to the British Minister at Berlin desiring him to convey to the King of Prussia the intention of his Britannic Majesty to act in the matter solely under the advice of his responsible Minister.

"Her Majesty cannot be supposed to have a private opinion apart from that of her responsible advisers." So we are gravely told by Sir Erskine May, the erudite Clerk of the House of Commons, referring to Queen Victoria, in his standard work on "Parliamentry Practice." The sentence is curiously phrased; but what, of course, it means is that the Sovereign must not be influenced by his personal predilections in his attitude towards public affairs, at least to the extent of opposing, or refusing to act upon the advice of his Ministers.. In like manner, it is a breach of order in both houses of Parliament to mention the name of the Sovereign with a view to affect the course of legislation.. On December 17, 1783, the House of Commons adopted the following resolution:

Resolved—That it is now necessary to declare that to report any opinion, or pretended opinion, of his Majesty upon any bill, or other proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of Members, is a high crime and misdemeanor, derogatory to the honor of the Crown, a breach of the fundamental privileges of Parliament, and subversive of the Constitution of the country.

On February 26, 1808, Tierney, speaking in the House of Commons said of Canning: "The right hon. gentleman has forfeited the good opinion of the country, of the House and, as I believe, of his Sovereign." The Speaker at once interposed and called Tierney to order for having introduced the personal opinion of the Sovereign into the debate.

The Crown has, in theory, been shorn of none of its ancient rights and privileges. All the executive powers involved in the prerogative are still vested in the Sovereign alone. But under the unwritten laws and customs of the Constitution, which have gradually grown up since the revolution of 1688, silently, as it were, and almost imperceptibly, the executive powers that are necessary to the smooth working of the Constitution are now put into operation solely on the advice and through the instrumentality of the Ministers. The old constitutional maxim: "The King can do no wrong," which has come down to us from far-off days when the "Divine right of Kings" was an article of religious belief, therefore obtains in the twentieth century, not in the sense that the King is personally infallible, but in the sense that if any evil or injustice is wrought by the executive acts of Government which are done in the Sovereign's name, it is not the Sovereign that is to blame, but the Minister on whose advice he exercises his Royal prerogative. Of course, the extent to which the King directs his Ministers, or is himself controlled by them, depends upon his strength of will and obstinacy, and the pliancy of the Ministers. George III generally succeded in having his own way in policy and legislation. A plain, blunt and rather narrow-minded man, he could not understand the subtleties of a Constitution which told him in black and white that he was an absolute ruler incapable of ill-doing; and yet insisted by its unwritten laws and customs that, in practice, he must do nothing of his own responsibility, but everything he is tod by his Ministers. In 1799 he informed Dundas how pleased he was to learn that a Union between Ireland and Great Britain was in contemplation. "But," he added, "I hope it is not true that the Government is pledged to emmancipate the Roman Catholics?" "No," replied the Minister "that will be a matter for future cinsideration." The King protested that he could never consent to the emancipation of the Roman Catholics, as it would be a violation of his coronation oath which bound him to uphold the Protestant supremacy. Dundas endeavored to explain that his oath applied to the King in his executive capacity and not as part of the Legislature. "None of your Scotch metaphysics, Mr. Dundas," cried the monarch angrily. "None of your d—— Scotch metaphysics." The inconsistency between legal theory and actual practice in the Constitution is, indeed, somewhat bewildering. It is also amusing.

—Michael MacDonagh.

MODERN FABLES

By George Ade. Copyright 1901, by Robert Howard Russell.

ONE Autumn Afternoon a gray-haired Agriculturist took his youngest Olive Branch by the Hand and led him away to a Varsity. Wilbur was 18 and an Onion. He had outgrown his last year's Tunic and his Smalls were hardly on speaking terms with his Uppers. He had large warty Hands which floated idly at his sides and his Wrists resembled extra Sets of Knuckles. When he walked his legs gave way at the Hinge and he Intertered. On his head was a little Wide-awake with a Buckle at the Side. Mother had bobbed his Hair and rubbed in a little Goose-Grease to make it shine. The collar that he wore was size 13 and called the Rollo Shape. It rose to a Height of half and inch above his Neck-Band. For a Cravat he had a Piece of watered Silk Ribbon with Butterflies on it.

Wilbur had his Money tied up in a Handkerchief and carried a Paper Telescope loaded down with one Complete Change and a Catalogue of the Institution showing that the Necessary Expenses were not more than $3.50 per Week.

As the Train pulled away from Pewee Junction, Wilbur began to Leak. The Salt Tears trickled down through the Archipelago of Freckles. He wanted to Crawfish but Paw bought him a Box of Crackerjack and told him if he got an Education and improved his Opportunities, some day he might be County Superintendent of Schools and get his $900 a Year just like finding it. So Wilbur spunked up and said he would try to stick it out. He got out his Catalogue and read all of the copper-rivited Rules for the Moral Guidance of Students.

The Curriculum had him scared. He saw that in the next four Years he would have to soak up practically all the Knowledge on the Market. But he was cheered to think that if he perservered and got through, he would be entitled to wear an Alpaca Coat and a Lawn Tie and teach in the High School. So he took Courage and began to notice the Scenery.

Wilbur was planted in a Boarding-House guaranteed to provide Wholesome Food and a Home Influence. Father went back after making a final Discourse on the importance of learning most everything in all of the Books.

Nine months later they were down at the Depot to meet Wilbur. He had written several time saying that he could not find time to come Home as he was in pursuit of Knowledge every Minute of the Day and if he left the Track, Knowledge might gain several Laps on him. It looked reasonable, too, for the future Superintendent of Schools had spent $400 for Books, $200 for Scientific Apparatus and something like $60 for Chemicals to be used in the Laboratory.

When the Train suddenly checked itself, to avoid running past the Town, there came out of the Parlor Car something that looked like Fitz, on account of the Padding in the Shoulders. Just above one Ear he wore a dinky Cap about the size of Postage Stamp. The Coat reached almost to the Hips and was buttoned below. The Trousers had enough Material for a Suit. They were reefed to show feverish Socks of a zig-zag Pattern. The Shoes were very Bull-Doggy and each had a wide Terrace running around it. Father held on to a Truck for Support. Never before had he seen a genuine Case of inflammatory Rah-Rahs.

Wilbur was smoking a dizzy little Pipe from which the Smoke curled upwards, losing itself in a copious Forelock that moved gently in the Breeze. Instead of a Collar, Wilbur was wearing a Turkish Towel. He had the Harvard Walk down pat. With both Hands in his Pockets, the one who had been pursuing Knowledge, teetered towards the Author of his Being and said, "How are you, Governor?"

Father was always a Lightning Calculator and as he stood there trying to grasp, and comprehend and mentally close in, as it were, on the Burlap Suit and the Coon Shirt and the sassy Pipe, something told him that Wilbur would have to Switch if he expected to be County Superintendent of Schools.

"Here are my Checks," said Wilbur, handing over the Brasses. "Have my Trunks, my Golf Clubs, my Portable Punching Bag, the Suit Case and Hat Boxes sent up to the House right away. Then drive me Home by the Outside Road because I don't want to meet all these Yaps. They annoy me."

"You'd better git out of that Rig mighty quick if you don't want to be Joshed," said his Parent. "Folks around here won't stand for such fool Regalia, and if you walk like a frozen-toed Hen you'll get some Hot Shots, or I miss my Calkilations."

"Say, Popsy, I've been eating Raw Meat and drinking Blood at the Training Table and I'm on Edge," said Wilbur, expanding his Chest until it budged out like a Thornton Squash. "If any of these local Georgia Glues try to shoot their Pink Conversation at me, I'll toss them up into the Trees and let them hang there. I'm the Gazabe that Puts the Shot. Anyone who can trim a Policeman up and chuck a Hackman up right into his own Hack and drive off with him, doesn't ask for any sweeter Tapioca than one of these Gaffer Greens. The Plow-Boy who is muscle-bound and full of Pastry will have a Proud Chance any time that he struts across my Pathway. In my Trunk I have eight suits a little warmer than this one and 47 pairs of Passionate Hose. I'm out here to give the Cornfields a Touch of High Life. It's about time that your Chaws had a Glimpse of the Great Outside World. Anyone who gets Fussy about the Color-Combinations that I spring from Day to Day, will be chopped up and served for Lunch. To begin with I'm going to teach you and Mother to play Golf. If these Mutts come and lean over the Fence and start to get off their Colored Weekly Jokes, we'll fan the Hillside with them."

"What do they teach up at your School—besides Murder?" inquired Father. "I thought you wanted to be a County Superintendent of Schools."

"I've outgrown all those two-by-four Ambitions," was the reply. "I'm going to be on the Eleven next Fall. What more could you ask?"

That very week Wilbur organized a Ball Team that walloped Hickory Crick, Sand Ridge and Sozzinville. He had the whole Township with him. Every Cub at Pewee Junction began to wear a Turkish Towel for a Collar and practice the Harvard Walk.

MORAL: A boy never blossoms into his full Possibilities until he strikes an Atmosphere of Culture.

H.M.S. DIAMOND ROCK.

A Famous Spot in Martinique Which May be Doomed.

On the southern coast of Martinique, separated from the mainland by a deep channel, lies the perilous, weather beaten rock, known to the people of the West Indies as H.M.S. Diamond Rock. Whenever a British admiral approaches this famous spot the ensign is dipped and the band plays "Rule Britannia." The honor is well deserved for Diamond Rock was once borne on the books of the British Admiralty as an English sloop-of-war. In Charles Kingsley's book At Last, the following history is given:

In the end of 1803 Sir Samuel Hood saw that the French ships passing to Fort Royal harbor in Martinique escaped him by running through the deep channel between Port du Diamante and this same rock, which rises sheer out of the water 600 feet and is about a mile round and only accessible at a point to the leeward, and even then only when there is no surf. He who lands, it is said, has then to creep through crannies and dangerous steeps round to the windward side, when the eye is suddenly relieved by a sloping grove of wild fig trees clinging by innumerable air roots to the cracks of the stone.

So Hood, with that inspiration of genius so common among sailors, laid his seventy-four, the Centaur, close alongside the Diamond, made a hawser, with a traveler on it fast to the ship and to the top of the rock, and in January, 1804, got three long twenty-fours and two eighteens hauled up far above the masthead by sailors, who, as they hung like clusters, appeared like mice hauling a little sausage. Scarcely could we hear the governor on the top directing them with his trumpet; the Centaur lying close under, like a cocoa-nut shell, to which the hawsers are affixed.

In this strange fortress Lieutenant James Wilkie Maurice (let his name be recollected as one of England's forgotten worthies) was established with 120 men and boys and ammunition, provisions and water for four months; and the rock was borne on the books of the Admiralty as His Majesty's Ship Diamond Rock and swept the seas with her guns until the 1st of June, 1805, when she had to surrender, for want of powder, to a French squadron of two seventy-fours, a frigate, a corvette, a schooner and eleven gunboats, after killing and wounding some seventy men on the rock alone, and destroying three gunboats, with a loss to herself of two men killed and one wounded. Remembering which story, who will blame the traveler if he takes off his hat to His Majesty's quondam corvette as he sees it for the first time—its pink and yellow sides shining in the sun above the sparkling seas over which it domineered of old?

Amid the ruin and desolation of Martinique, H.M.S. Black Diamond Rock still stands as firm as ever, and perhaps its isolation will save it from destruction.

From Revelstoke Mail:

Molson's Bank have purchased the debentures from the City of Revelstoke for the $7,000 loan at 97 1-2. the Mayor having closed the deal on Saturday. This will give the Council available funds for completing their programme of street improvements, which will be such an improvement to the city.

THE WORLD OF LABOR.

MISCELLANEOUS SIFTINGS AND COMMENTS.

T. H. Twigg

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

The old hymn composed by Ebenezer Elliott, the famous anti-corn law poet, has been resuscitated, and is being sung at hundreds of meetings to protest against the British government's imposition of a tax on bread.

When wilt thou save the people?
O God of Mercy when?
The people, Lord, the people,
Not thrones and crowns, but men,
Flowers of Thy heart, O God, are they;
Let them not pass like weeds away—
Their heritage a sunless day.
God save the people!

Shall crime bring crime forever,
Strength aiding still the strong?
Is it Thy will, O Father,
That man shall toil for wrong?
"No," say Thy mountains; "No," Thy skies,
Man's clouded sun shall brightly rise,
And songs ascend instead of sighs,
God save the people!

When wilt thou save the people?
O God of Mercy, when?
The people, Lord, the people,
Not thrones and crowns, but men!
God save the people; Thine they are,
Thy children, as Thine angels fair;
From vice, oppression, and despair,
God save the people!

Meetings in Labor Hall this week:

Clerks	Monday, 8 p. m.
Bricklayers	Monday, 8 p. m.
Carpenters	Monday, 8 p. m.
Barbers	Monday, 8 p. m.
Boilermakers	Tuesday, 8 p. m.
Electrical Workers	Thursday, 8 p. m.
Shipwrights	Thursday, 8 p. m.
Stonecutters	Thursday, 8 p. m.
Teamsters	Friday, 8 p. m.

About a week ago a boat was discharged of her cargo on the waterfront by a gang of non-union 'longshoremen. She was afterwards put into the hands of union boilermakers for repairs. At this point a question arose as to whether or no the boilermakers ought to do the work, on account of her freight having been handled by non-unionists. The boilermakers expressed their sympathy with the union 'longshoremen, but contended that nothing would be gained by their refusing to do the work allotted to them, and at any rate if they did refuse, the repairs to the boilers could be made by non-union boilermakers. So, to the chagrin of some, the work was performed.

Had the boilermakers refused to repair the boilers of this boat, they would have brought about what is called a "sympathetic" strike, a something that promises to cause no end of trouble in the near future. It is easy enough to understand how the interests of working people are interwoven, but it is a perplexing question just how far sympathetic support should be extended by one union to another in case of trouble. In some quarters the tendency is to make a dispute in one trade the immediate concern of every other trade. For example, a non-union axeman chops a tree down. That tree becomes boycotted. No tugboat manned with union men can tow it, no union mill can saw it, no union teamster can haul the cut lumber, no union carpenter can use it, no union stonecutter, bricklayer, plumber, electrical worker, or in fact any union man connected with the building trades can work on a building it is put into. Up till the present time trades unions have been self-governing, and it has been left to their respective discretions how far their support should be given in labor disputes they are not directly concerned in, but an attempt is now being made, as stated above, to break down this hedge and place all labor unionists in a common field.

It is not at all likely, except in kindred trades, that the attempt will succeed to show all trade unionists in every industrial quarrel that arises. Every trade union has troubles of its own, and although willing enough to assist others, there is not sympathy enough in the average man to assist another, if by rendering that assistance he is sure of injuring himself. To retain or improve their present condition, working people are induced to organize, but neither hope of betterment or fear of deterioration keeps men united. There is a more potent and natural cause, the friendly or brotherly feeling which exists among men of the same occupation or experience. The old saying, "birds of feathers flock together." There is just as much chance of making close allies of some unions with other unions as there is of making a cat and a canary bird fraternize and love each other.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, who for years used his influence against the spread of trade unionism, appears to have altered his opinion in this respect. Writing of the recent Ontario elections, the Sage of the Grange says: We felt in this election the want of a good labor candidate. No legislative assembly is complete without a direct representative of labor. Not that we want to cultivate class feeling; quite the reverse. But we want every great interest to have a voice, and nobody can speak for labor so well as labor itself. The presence of one or two leading artisans has been very useful in the British parliament. An artisan did take the field in one of the ridings of Toronto; but he was saddled with Socialism, and on that account no doubt polled a very light vote. There are some friends of labor who, while they respect the aims of Socialism, as an effort to improve the lot of humanity, and decidedly prefer it to jingoism, which is a creed of hatred and destruction, are still unable to embrace the theory or to support a candidate on that platform.

Li Hung Chang has been dead over a year, yet his funeral took place only a few days ago. A Chinese who dies in Victoria is buried two days later, but his funeral does not take place till ten years after, when his bones are taken back to China.

The labor unions of Atlanta, Ga., prefer to patronize Chinese to white men, when white men run laundries on the slavery principle. The following advertisement which appears in The Voice of Labor, of that city, is a unique way of boycotting:

Union people are asked to patronize the CHINESE LAUNDRY, 935 Broad Street. Laundry called for and delivered. CHARLIE TONG.

An interesting fact is stated by Mr. Barnes, the general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, in a letter he has sent to the members of the Imperial parliament who supported the trade union cause in the recent debate on the Taff Vale judgment. The executive council of the society, speaking for 91,000 members, thank the M. P.'s, and Mr. Barnes proceeds: "It may interest you to know that at the present time we are supporting with a pension ranging from 7s. to 10s. per week no fewer than 4,080 old men whose working days are over, and, in our opinion, it will be a national disaster if the funds—our own savings—for which this is done, are to be filched away from us by reason of some indiscreet action on the part of an irresponsible person in the heat of a momentary impulse.

Striking coal miners at Wilkesbarre hanged J. Pierpont Morgan in effigy the other day. It is said when Morgan heard of the incident he sent a bell-boy after a clothes-line, and, going into the kitchen of the hotel he was stopping at, threw the cord into the fire and watched it burn till nothing of it remained but ashes. He is superstitious.

The town of Cassville, W. Va., was visited by a terrific electrical storm a few days ago. Out of the lowering clouds fell thousands of snakes, from 10 to 15 inches in length. Cassville is a prohibition town.

Chevalier Alberto de Bassini appeared in the New York police court at the instigation of the health department for jeopardizing the public health by keeping a herd of cats. Bassini pleaded that there was nothing to fear, as he feeds the cats, 100 at a time, and then cleans their teeth and plays Italian music for them.

The Canadian-American Linotype Corporation has been incorporated, with a capital of $500,000, to manufacture linotype machines at Toronto. Linotype machines at present are manufactured at Montreal, and cost from $3,000 to $3,500. The new company propose to considerably reduce the purchase price, making it possible for the weekly newspaper to use them.

A Japanese newspaper is published at Vancouver. In Oriental characters a number of Victoria merchants tell the almond-eyed natives of the Far East where to buy and get the worth of their yens.

Prof. Mosso, an Italian physiologist, has invented a thought-weighing machine. What a massive piece of machinery it must be! Yet it is said to be so delicate that it can measure the difference in the exertion needed to read Greek from that required to read the speech of an ordinary politician.

"The loss in wages of four weeks to the coal mine strikers of Pennsylvania would reach $3,480,000," is the way telegraphic reports put it. Another way to look at it is: How could the miners lose what they never had? The actual participants in a strike are not the only ones to reckon with in industrial wars. The losses to the general public are beyond calculation. There are few people, depending upon the patronage of the public who escape the evil effect of the modern strike. Strikes are on the increase, and will continue to increase until the general public increase in intelligence.

A movement has been set on foot in New York looking to the opening of the school houses and play grounds for children on Sunday. It is proposed to have concerts, etc., for the amusement of persons who have no other day of rest or leisure.

It has been for some time suspected that trusts were a blessing in disguise. Their patient plea has been that, through rigid economy, absence of competition and the reduction of working expenses they could greatly cheapen the cost of their products to their chief beneficiaries, the consumers. Few statistics are needed to prove how true is this contention, and how grievously we have misjudged our benefactors. For instance, the Beef Trust, by the most self-sacrificing economy, has managed to cut the price of beef till it is now—at the highest point in thirty years. The coal trust, immolating itself on the altar of its love for the public, has cut retail prices up to $7 a ton in summer, and promises to labor hard and faithfully to cut them up to $10 a ton by the time winter comes. The Steel Trust, with sublime self-abnegation, has contrived, by sternly increasing its dividends, to reduce the price of steel so phenomenally that we can now buy it in England $6 per ton cheaper than at home, where it is of course more costly, because there are no ocean freights to pay on it. And these are only the beginnings of the trusts' benevolent plans for us in the way of cutting prices. Their vast schemes of philanthropy will grow until some day, by a master stroke of economy, they will so cheapen life itself that it will hardly be worth living.—New York World.

A copy of Mr. Mulock's proposed arbitration act for railways has been received by the local Trades Council, with a request from the Deputy Minister of Labor for an expression of opinion. Sometime ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier told a deputation, that compulsory arbitration was a matter for provincial governments to deal with. The Dominion had not the power to pass a compulsory law for the settlement or prevention of labor troubles. Now the Minister of Labor has prepared just such an act, and is asking for opinions on it.

The reasons of the present unsightliness of the cemetery were explained to the Trades Council on Wednesday night from the standpoint of a gardener of the city.

The proposal to increase the water rates is not a popular one. It means a direct increased taxation on those least able to pay—the poor. Whether the tenant pays or the landlord pays the water rates at the city hall, the money comes out of the consumer, the householder. If the aldermen are desirous of feeling public opinion on this question, they ought to put a by-law before the people who pay the water rates. A better scheme would be to defer action till next January, and use the higher water rates as an election card.

The long-drawn out discussions which occupied the time of the Trades Council at the last two meetings, were wearisome in the extreme. Something needs to be done in the way of getting back to business. For three long hours the council sat Wednesday night, and practically did nothing. This body is now composed of representatives from about 25 unions. Many of the delegates are novices in the labor movement. They go to the council expecting to get some schooling, the better to enable them to carry on the business of their respective unions. In this respect they have been disappointed. It is to be hoped a new leaf will be turned over, and more businesslike methods pursued.

The bartenders failed to form a union. The meeting called for last Sunday turned out a fizzle.

What would the trades unions of Canada do with $100,000 in cold cash?

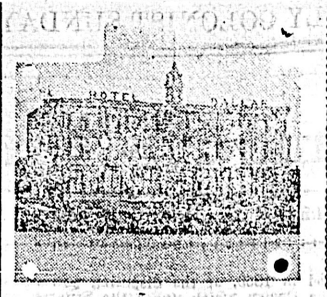
A garment makers' union is to be organized in the near future.

Chinese have found their way into the painting and decorating trade in Victoria.

The printing business is experiencing an exceedingly dull period, partly owing to work being sent to Eastern cities. The short-sightedness of this policy, if not seen, is felt by the merchants.

The beautiful inconsistence of union men taking cloth to Chinatown to be made up, was discussed at the Trades Council on Wednesday night. It is a probability of the near future that delegates to the council will needs show the union label on their wearing apparel before taking their seat. Again let it be pointed out, that there is a demand and no supply for ready-made clothing bearing the garment workers' label.

The Trades and Labor Council will most likely run an excursion to Nanaimo on Labor Day, September 1. It was decided at their last meeting to go to Nanaimo, and a committee will arrange matters.



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Strictly First-Class.

Victoria's Seaside Resort, Overlooking the Straits And Olympian Ranges.

RATES MODERATE.

M. Patterson, - - Prop

She Smiles With Delight

And so do all the Patrons at

LILLY'S

Ice Cream Parlors

105 Douglas St.,

Where Ice Cream is served that is calculated to tickle even the most fastidious taste, made from the very purest and choicest of cream and fruit flavors, containing nothing in the smallest degree unhealthful. It is both delicious and wholesome.

Try a Plate of It Once and Be Convinced of Its Superiority.

TYEE COPPER CO.

SMELTING WORKS AT LADYSMITH

Prepared to purchase ores as from August 1st. Convenient to E. & N. or Sea.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, MANAGER.

Who Sells the Best

Rubber Hose, Lawn Sprinklers, Lawn Mowers, Fruit Kettles, Fruit Jars, Fruit Jar Rings.

CHEAPSIDE CHEAPSIDE CHEAPSIDE

GEO. POWELL & CO.

CHEAPSIDE, 127 Gov't Street.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE

NORTHWESTERN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

BUYERS OF

Gold, Silver and Copper Ores, Mattes, Bullion, Furnace And Cyanide Products.

LOCATION OF WORKS

CROFTON, Vancouver Island, B. C.

FIGURES TALK!

The fifth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company was held in Toronto, March 7th.

The net profit of the year, after paying all operating expenses and all charges of every kind, amounted to $207,848.39. After paying a dividend at the rate of ten per cent per annum, a balance of $28,142.89 was carried forward to the credit of profit and loss.

This Company's assets are their coal mines and the Townsite of Fernie. Four years ago this Company had no transportation facilities, and their stock sold as low as eleven cents per share. Today their stock is selling at $90.00.

The Similkameen Valley Coal Company Limited, assets are coal mines, timber, water power, agricultural and horticultural land, city waterworks, electric light plant, and the Townsite of Ashnola, surrounded by the following resources: Gold, copper, silver, lead, iron, lime, fire clay, platinum and a fine stock raising country, and it is the smelting centre of the Similkameen Valley, with a climate all that could be asked. Today you can secure an option on this Company's stock by paying ten cents per share down and ten cents per month until fully paid, with non-forfeiture clause. This price is subject to twenty-five cents advance without notice or as soon as transportation is assured. The present price is $1.10 per share. Do not wait until it is too late, but get in on the ground floor and make a handsome profit. A purchaser of 100 shares now may gain a profit of $8,990.00. Crow's Nest shares as an example. This would be a fair profit on an investment of $10 per month for eleven months. We invite the fullest inspection of the Company's affairs by intending purchasers. For further information apply to the

Similkameen Valley Coal Company, Limited.

Head Office, Nelson, B. C., Room "A" K. W. C. Block, Baker Street, NELSON, B. C.
J. E. CHURCH, 14 Trounce Avenue, Official Broker.

NOTICE

On and After Monday, June 2nd., all Repair Work

Such as Sewing Machines, Cash Registers, Lawn Mowers, and expert Locksmithing, will be carefully attended to.

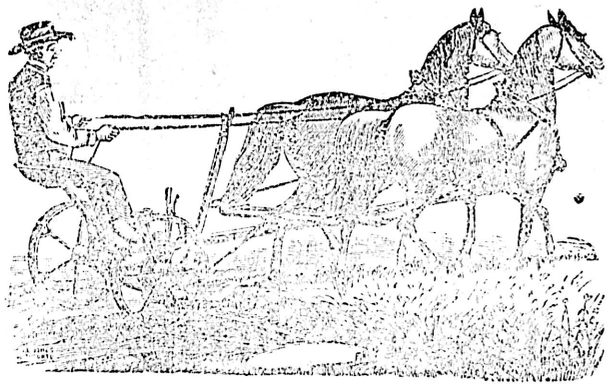
NEAT PARASOL REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

PHONE A446. 58 FORT STREET

WAITES BROS.

MOWERS. RAKES. TEDDERS.

The Massey-Harris Co's No. 7 Mower is the latest improved, strongest and best Mower in the Field today—4½, 5, 5½ feet cuts.



Sharp's and Tiger Rakes with Wood or Steel Wheel.

Also All Steel Rakes.

Call and examine or send for new catalogue.

E. G. PRIOR & COMPANY, LTD.

VICTORIA. VANCOUVER. KAMLOOPS.

To Farmers!

Clear Your Land of Stumps by Using

Judson Improved Powder

CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE OF ALL STUMPING POWDERS. WE ARE SOLE MANUFACTURERS. WRITE FOR, OR CALL AND GET OUR LITTLE PAMPHLET, "HOW TO REMOVE STUMPS."

The Giant Powder Co., Con. 88½ Government St Victoria, B. C.

THE Canadian Bank of Commerce

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED

THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$ 8,000,000
REST AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	2,251,000
AGGREGATE RESOURCES, over	70,000,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

LONDON OFFICE--60 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.

The bank has 68 branches extending throughout Canada and elsewhere, including the following in British Columbia and the Yukon District:

ATLIN. CRANBROOK. DAWSON. FERNIE. GREENWOOD. KAMLOOPS. NANAIMO. NELSON. N. WESTMINSTER. SANDON. VANCOUVER. VICTORIA. WHITE HORSE.

BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO. SEATTLE. PORTLAND. SKAGWAY.

Savings Bank Department—Gold dust purchased and every description of banking business transacted. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

DISCOUNT SALE

All desiring to get the latest style in Spring Suits, will do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere. We will give for two weeks only, 30 per cent discount. Sale will commence Monday, 21st inst. Satisfaction guaranteed.

George Henry

Merchant Tailor,

162 GOVERNMENT STREET.

To Contractors Stone Masons And Quarrymen.

Having bought the entire plant of the Kokisilah Quarry Co., consisting of steam and hand winches, derrick irons, shears, blocks, steel hoisting rope, galvanized guy rope, rope clips, stone hammers, stone barrows, drills, feathers and plugs, turnbuckles, Eyebolts, etc., etc. The above are for sale in any quantities cheap for cash, at MARINE IRON WORKS, PEMBROKE STREET. ANDREW GRAY, PROP.

Cordwood and Stovewood

Truck, Dray and General Teaming done. J. E. PAINTER.

Office—21 Cormorant Street.
Residence—17 Pine Street, Victoria West.
Telephone 426.

Your Heart's Desire

Will be found in our new line of Summer Shoes. New Shapes, New Styles, New Ideas, grace, beauty and comfort combined, as never before. Our Oxford Ties and our Slippers, with from one to three straps, are beauties.

Boys' Lace Boots, 1 to 5, at $1.25.
Youths' Lace Boots, 11 to 13, at $1.00.

James Maynard

85 DOUGLAS STREET.

ODD FELLOWS BLOCK.

CURSE OF DRINK

IF ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY DRINKS, the taste for liquor can be removed permanently by giving Tasteless Samaria Prescription secretly in food or drink. Failure impossible. Free sample, testimonials, price sent sealed. Write SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 67 Jordan street, Toronto, Ont.

CURED SECRETLY

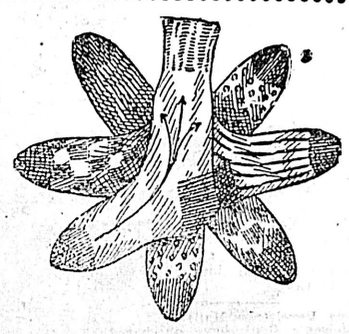
THE HINTON ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED

All Kinds of Electric Appliances Supplied and Electric Machinery Installed.

AGENTS FOR THE—

CANADA FOUNDRY COMPANY,

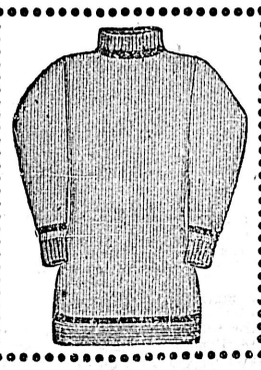
Manufacturers of all Kinds of Iron Supplies, Pipe, Hydrants, Ornamental Work, Etc., Etc.



Business Change SALE.

Entire Stock to Be Cleared by

.....December 31st Next.....



Bargains for Cash.

Boys' Tweed Suits and Blouses.....Half Price
Flannel and Summer Suits.....Half Price
Straw Hats.....Half Price
Regatta and Outing Shirts.....Half Price

B. WILLIAMS & CO., - 68-70 YATES ST.

Send Cash With Mail Orders. Money Refunded if Dissatisfied.

MINES AND MINING

By H. MORTIMER LAMB

THE affairs of the Le Roi company still continue to attract considerable attention, and further developments are awaited with keen interest. At the extraordinary general meeting held the other day in London, the position was described with tolerable clearness by the chairman, Mr. Hill, who after stating frankly that the directors were unable to understand or explain how the general manager, Mr. Mackenzie, could have been so mistaken in the estimate of profits cabled by him to London, said:

"We are now mining ore of a higher value than the average grade of the mine. We all know what that means; it means to us only a question of time before we find ourselves face to face with an absolutely unpayable proposition, and it gives us no opportunity of awaiting the time when our operating expenses may be less and the value of the product may be greater. The question of reducing expenses is no mere idle talk. There are lots of things which may be cut down. The internal expenses of Rossland have come down very much in the last few months. There are some things in regard to which the manager has been disappointed, things in reference to which he expected to get a reduction. The great points were the railway freights and the price of coke. Owing to the liberal policy of the Canadian Pacific railway, the British Columbia smelters get their coke at $6 per ton, while at Northport, which is only a few miles away, the cost has been $9.50 per ton. The freight rate charged by the Great Northern railway, from Rossland to Northport, a distance of 18 miles, all down hill, is 40 cents per ton. I am informed that a freight rate of 25 cents per ton for that journey would pay them handsomely; they would make large profits out of it. Again, I believe we should be able to get a reduction on the freight rate on our matte, from Northport to New York, from the present rate of $15.50 per ton to $12 per ton. I believe that when the branch of the Great Northern railway, now nearly completed to the Crow's Nest coal fields, is in operation, we shall get our coke certainly at the same price as they are getting it for only a few miles away at Trail. And all these things will make a difference in our expenses of over $1 a ton of ore treated. Now, Mr. Dickenson has cabled us, and he strongly advises us to adjourn this meeting until his return, and what I am going to propose that you should do is to appoint a committee to confer with us on the situation, and go into the matter thoroughly—let us have nothing done but what you know of—and report to a subsequent meeting after Mr. Dickenson's return. (Hear! Hear!) I think he will be able to give us valuable information, which we cannot possibly have now, and I think he will be able to give the committee very valuable information. It is quite clear to my mind that there is only one of two courses open to you: you must either go on working your mine at this high-grade rate of extraction, which, unless the developments are wonderfully favorable, can only have one end, or else you must put the finances of the company in a more satisfactory position. There is no other way out of it which I can see, and that is the question which the committee will have under their consideration. At this meeting an interesting speech was also made by Mr. A. J. MacMillan, who is well known in British Columbia, as managing director of the Snowshoe mine. Mr. MacMillan who was subsequently appointed a member of the investigation committee, expressed the opinion that the Le Roi is one of the biggest and best mines in the world, and that the circular issued to shareholders on May 13th did not correctly represent the actual state of affairs. He furthermore pointed out that not one penny of working capital had been furnished from London for the development of the property, but that since the formation of the company a million dollars had been expended in mine equipment and development, all of which large sum had come "out of the ground." The speaker expressed his confident belief that the present difficulties were due to there being "matters behind the scenes which required unearthing and showing up." This may or may not be the case, but in view of the report issued by Mr. Frecheville last November, the fact that the mine has not since been operated at a profit is not after all vertionlarly astonishing, if the decline in metal values is considered, and if as may be shrewdly suspected, the change in the smelter practice as inaugurated by Mr. Sontag, proved somewhat disastrous. In the last month the price of copper has risen slightly, the advance being somewhere about a half to three-quarters of a cent per pound. Even this small favorable difference made, however, the considerable difference of $32,000 on last month's operation of the mine. That is, according to Mr. MacKenzie. There is no doubt, meanwhile, that the Le Roi will in the near future be placed on a profitable footing, even if the present methods of treatment are retained and oil or other concentration methods are not introduced.

CARIBOO MINING.

All signs point to a considerable revival of mining in this historic district. The recent intelligence that the Slough Creek Limited, a British company engaged in deep level mining in this section has at length tapped what is believed to be the ancient channel gravel bed at a depth of 385 feet from the surface, from which a drive of 1,000 feet was carried, is of great interest and importance, and news of the value of the deposits is naturally impatiently awaited, although confidence in the result is strongly expressed by those acquainted with Cariboo conditions. The Cariboo Gold Fields at Barkerville is operating this season on a very large scale, and great quantities of gravel are now being raised by means of hydraulic elevators. All the other mines in the vicinity of Barkerville and Stanley are said to be doing well, while a new territory is being opened up with promising results at Moffat creek, between Harper camp and Beaver lake. On the Upper Horsefly a number of men are engaged in opening up and prospecting work, while sluicing is also in progress on some few properties.

SALE OF A LARDEAU MINE.

An important mining transaction is reported to have been made in the Lardeau, in the sale of the Oyster and Rossland groups of free-milling quartz properties on Lexington mountain, the purchasers being Messrs. Pool and Young, well-known operators in this district. These claims are in the immediate vicinity of the Eva, bonded last year by the London & B. C. Goldfields, and are undoubtedly exceedingly promising prospects. Development work so far has not been carried to any very great extent, but the ore is said to average $23.60 in gold values, and operations at the properties have already been started under the direction of the new owners. It is further stated that a tramway and a ten-stamp mill will be at once installed.

HIGH-GRADE ORE NEAR GREENWOOD.

Boundary district has come to be regarded entirely as a low-grade copper camp, but there are, nevertheless, numerous veins in the district, particularly those in the granite belt in the vicinity of Greenwood and in the Long Lake camp, in which the ore carries high values in gold and silver, and copper is not present to any appreciable degree. These claims, some of which are among the earlier locations, are now beginning to attract much attention on account, doubtless, of the satisfactory developments of the Providence mine in the same neighborhood. On one, the Barbara, which, as the Boundary Creek Times says, was originally considered by its owners as being more promising as a townsite speculation than as mineral ground, a very promising galena ledge has lately been exposed, while a market garden immediately adjoining the Providence has also developed a crop of mineral and has been staked under an appropriate designation as the Coronation. On the Providence itself there is a large accumulation of high-grade ore awaiting shipment, an assay last week of a specimen from the dump giving a return of $486 in all values, but this, of course, cannot be regarded as representative. Among other claims here, the Elk Horn, Gold Finch, and a property owned by Messrs. Wood and Galloway are also developing in the most gratifying manner.

THE CYANIDE PROCESS AT YMIR.

The satisfactory results obtained at the Ymir mine from the cyanide process is inducing other mine owners in this district to install similar plants, one of which is now being installed at the Second Relief mine, near Erie, owned by Messrs. Finch and Campbell of Spokane, at which property, however, operations for the moment are suspended. The mine is meanwhile well developed and large ore bodies have been blocked out, the stopes being connected with the mill by a gravity tramway sixty feet in length. Heretofore the losses in the tailings have been disproportionately great, but the cyanide treatment will effectually remedy this.

THE SLOCAN.

The principal news from the Slocan this week is that another strike has been made on the Monitor, ten inches of exceedingly high-grade ore having been encountered in the lowest tunnel, 408 feet from its mouth. This, as the London Mining Review remarks, is a further indication of the permanence of the Slocan deposits at depth. It is meanwhile probable that the Ruth, which is employing at present a force of forty men, will shortly commence shipping operations. The mine is said to be looking very well. Ore is being sent down from the Reco, and fifty men are to be employed on the Last Chance the beginning of next month. At the Wonderful a large quantity of surface ore is being mined by chemical methods. This surface ore extends from fifteen to thirty-five feet depth, showing that depth of wash since the cropping was deposited. The ledges carry great bodies of concentrating ore that cannot well be mined without a mill in these days of low prices.

THE WATERLOO MINE.

This unfortunate property is said to have been again closed down for lack of funds to continue development. The Midway Advance thus comments: "If this be the case it is very unfortunate indeed, as the mine evidently requires only a small amount of labor expended upon it to put it in a good paying position. The ore recently encountered in the twenty five-foot drift at the 150 foot level, is said to be the richest yet found in the camp, and the ledge averages three feet in width. For some time there has been friction between the old company and the new, the former claiming that the transfer of the property to the new organization was illegal. If these differences were settled and arrangements made to replenish the treasury, there is little doubt but that the mine would soon be in a position to pay its own way."

EAST KOOTENAY PLACER MINING.

Placer mining on Wild Horse creek, in the Fort Steele, erstwhile the scene of a great excitement is again coming into notice, and new finds are being constantly reported, while many of the old abandoned diggings are again being worked. One of the better-known properties, the Nip and Tuck, is promising well this season, thanks to an ampler water supply and the Chinese companies, engaged in hydraulic mining in this vicinity are moving a large quantity of gravel. The Perry creek diggings are also receiving attention, and miners are said to be most satisfied with the prospects.

TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

Professor Robertson on Shipments of Canadian Food Products.

Professor Robertson, commissioner of agriculture, who has just returned from England, says he found that Canada, Canadian affairs and Canadian products were occupying a much larger share of attention from the public generally, and from business men particularly than ever before. He had interviews at the departments of the Imperial government regarding future shipments of Canadian supplies to South Africa. He found the authorities in London most favorably disposed to take as large a share as possible of supplies from Canada, as Canadian products which had been shipped to South Africa, particularly hay and flour, on the whole, had given satisfaction.

Professor Robertson went before the committee on remounts for the army to give evidence regarding the supply of horses from Canada. He said out of the million and a half of horses, anywhere from 10,000 to 30,000 a year could be furnished, suitable for artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry.

A notable increase has taken place in the quantities of cheese, butter and bacon shipped from Canada in recent years. The value of these foods exported from Canada has increased from $19,455,544 in 1896, to $35,822,434 in 1901. All occupy a relatively better place in the markets of the United Kingdom than at any previous time. The arrangements made by the Department of Agriculture to improve the methods of caring cheese by cool air in central curing rooms is spoken of highly by British importers.

The shipments of fattened chickens made by the department have been successful and point to a great increase in that trade. Account sales were examined in English by Professor Robertson for the latest shipment of about 1,500 chickens. These had been held in cold storage from November, to test methods of keeping and handling them for the spring and early summer markets. They were sold at from 6¾ pence to 8 pence per pound, and were reported in perfect condition.

The exports of eggs are growing. Careful sorting into sizes and proper packing for safe carriage must be looked after.

The operation of the Fruit Marks Act, to insure correct marking and honest packing of apples is having a good effect on that trade. Instead of creating difficulties and dissatisfaction as was predicted when the act was being discussed in Parliament, it has benefited the business, and is now approved alike by growers, shippers from Canada, and receivers in the United Kingdom.

The newspapers were giving much prominence to discussions on preferential trade under various captions. The business men are preferring some lines of Canadian products because of the superior quality and good value.

Matters of education are receiving uncommon attention in England. The new plans in Canada for the improvement of educational rural schools have been commented on widely in the leading journals and by education authorities.

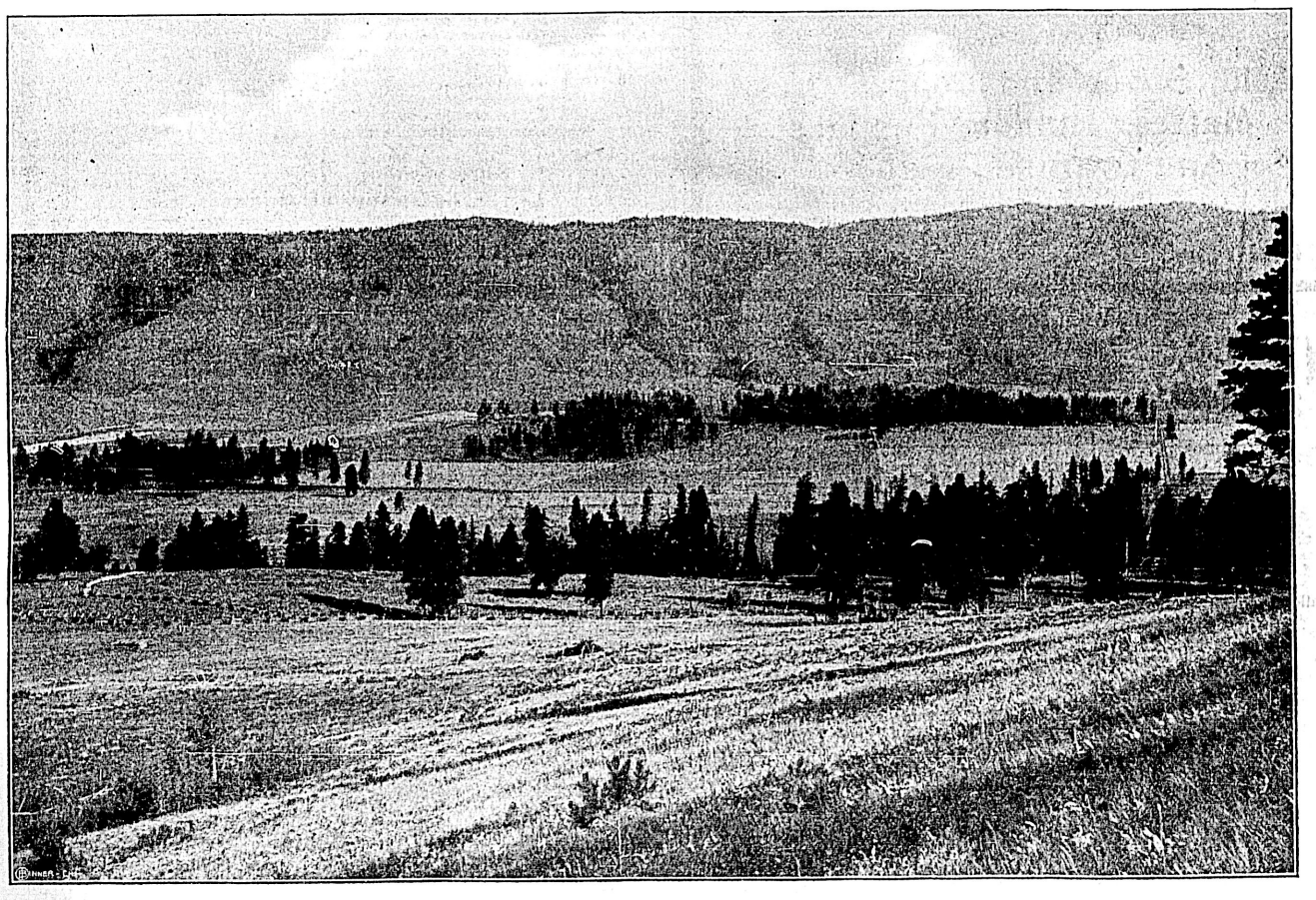
IN THE ART GALLERY.

'Ah!' exclaimed Mrs. Oldcastle, who was again enjoying the splendors of her new neighbors' art gallery, 'a Corot, I see.'

'Where?' asked her host looking very doubtfully at the canvas, which seemed to claim the other's attention.

'There,' answered Mrs. Oldcastle, pointing with her lorgnette.

'Well, now, I declare. I can't see a single crow anywhere around. You don't mean them little black spots in the left-hand corner, do you? Them's clouds.'—Chicago Record-Herald.



SPALLUMCHEEN VALLEY.

WANTED

Clean Cotton Rags, (good sized pieces) at the "Colonist" Office.

VICTORIA TENT & AWNING FACTORY

BASTION SQUARE.

Next to Board of Trade Building.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS in Store and Window Awning, Tent, Hammond Flags and Camp Furniture. Tents to rent. Agents for the Cooper Roller Awning Fixture. The only perfect roller awning in existence.

A. VON HAGEN.

Clearing Out Sale

OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE FANCY GOODS AT COST PRICE.

TAI SOONG & CO.

40 GOVERNMENT ST.

No.....

A BY-LAW.

To raise $15,000 for the purpose of a site for the erection thereon of a Free Public Library.

WHEREAS, Mr. Andrew Carnegie has signified his intention of making to the City of Victoria a donation of $50,000 to enable the erection of a Free Public Library for the benefit of the citizens of the City of Victoria.

AND WHEREAS, the Council of the City of Victoria propose to purchase a site in the City of Victoria for the erection of such Free Library.

AND WHEREAS, a sum of $15,000 will be required for the purchase of the land requisite as the site of the Free Public Library, and it is desired by the Council of the corporation of the City of Victoria to raise such sum by way of loan upon the credit of the corporation of the City of Victoria.

AND WHEREAS, the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said corporation of the City of Victoria, according to the last revised assessment roll for the year 1901, was $14,090,490.

AND WHEREAS, the total amount required to be raised annually by rate for paying the debt which will be created hereunder and the interest thereon, and for creating an annual sinking fund for the payment off of the said debt within fifty years according to law is $698.25.

AND WHEREAS, it will require an annual rate of one-twentieth of one mill in the dollar for paying the new debt and interest.

AND WHEREAS, this by-law may not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

Therefore the Municipal Council of the corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. The Municipal Council of the corporation of the City of Victoria is hereby empowered out of the moneys to be borrowed under the provisions of this by-law, to purchase and acquire and to hold as and for municipal purposes, a piece of land within the City of Victoria, suitable for the erection thereon of a Free Public Library, and thereon to erect with the moneys to be provided by the donation aforesaid a Free Public Library according to the plans and specifications to be approved by the Council.

2. It shall be lawful for the Council by resolution from time to time to appropriate and authorize the issuance of a warrant or warrants to pay, and for the treasurer to pay such sum or sums of money out of the municipal revenue for the then current year, not exceeding $5,000 in any year required for the purposes of the maintenance of such Free Public Library as may be from time to time recommended to the Council by report of the Finance committee of the Council, such report bearing an endorsement by the City Auditor that the funds are on hand and are unappropriated and are available to meet the proposed expenditure.

3. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow upon the credit of the said corporation, by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons or body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $15,000 currency or sterling money, at the rate of 4.86 2-3 dollars to the one pound sterling, and cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the treasurer of the said corporation, for the purpose and with the object hereinbefore recited:

4. It shall be lawful for the Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed, and issued for such sums as may be required, not exceeding, however, the sum of $15,000, either in currency or sterling (at the rate aforesaid), each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000 or its sterling equivalent, at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof.

5. The said debentures shall bear date as of the date of the final passing of this by-law and shall be made payable in fifty years from said date, at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signatures to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

6. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of four per cent per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly at such a place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be expressed in the debenture and coupon.

7. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or in the Dominion of Canada, as may be desired.

8. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said corporation to dispose of the said debentures at a rate below par, and to authorize the treasurer to pay out of the sums so raised by the sale of the said debentures, all expenses connected with the preparation and lithographing of the debentures and coupons, or any discount or commissions or other charges incidental to the sale of the said debentures.

9. If deemed advisable by the Mayor, there shall in the said debentures be reserved to the corporation the right upon any future consolidation of the debentures indebtedness of the city to substitute debentures of such consolidation secured upon the credit of the city generally. Such consolidated debentures shall contain the like covenants, conditions, and restrictions as are contained in the debentures issued in pursuance of this by-law and in each case debentures issued hereunder a clause conditioned for such substitution may be inserted.

10. For the purpose of raising annually the required sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency, there shall be raised annually the sum of $600.00, and for the purpose of creating the sinking fund aforesaid for the payment off of the debt at maturity there shall be raised annually the sum of $98.25.

11. For the purpose of the payment of the said sums in the next preceding paragraph mentioned there shall be raised and levied in each year a rate of one-twentieth of a mill in the dollar on all the ratable land and improvements in the City of Victoria during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

12. This by-law shall, before the final passing thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said corporation in the manner provided for in the Municipal Clauses Act, and shall take effect as from the date of the final passing thereof.

13. This by-law may be cited as the "Public Library Loan By-Law, 1902."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 4th day of June, 1902.

NOTICE.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the municipality will be taken at the Public Market building, Cormorant street, on Monday the 23rd day of June, 1902, for the North, Central, and South Wards, that the polls will be kept between the hours of 8 a.m., and 4 p.m., and that Mr. W. W. Northcott has been appointed Returning Officer to take the said vote.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., June 5th, 1902.

No.....

A BY-LAW.

To enable the Council of the corporation of the City of Victoria to accept a donation from Mr. Andrew Carnegie for the erection of a Free Public Library and to provide the means of maintaining the same out of the annual revenue of the City.

WHEREAS, Mr. Andrew Carnegie has signified his intention of making to the City of Victoria a donation of $50,000 to enable the erection of a Free Public Library for the benefit of the citizens of the City of Victoria.

AND WHEREAS, the Council of the corporation of the City of Victoria propose to erect such Public Library upon municipal lands within the City of Victoria.

AND WHEREAS, a sum of $5,000 will be required to be expended upon the maintenance of the said Library annually and it is essential to obtain the assent of the electors to such annual expenditure.

Now, therefore, the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. A Free Public Library shall, with the funds so donated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie as aforesaid, be erected upon land belonging to the municipality, and according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Council.

2. There shall be established a Board of Library Commissioners composed of three persons, one of whom must be a member of the City Council. Such commissioners shall be appointed annually by resolution of the Council and shall act without remuneration, and the term of office of such commissioners shall expire at the same time as that of the Aldermen. Any two members of such Board shall constitute a quorum.

3. The duties of such Board of Library Commissioners shall be confined to advising with the Librarian as to the purchase of books, and generally the efficient maintenance of the said Library with a view to obtain the best results possible from the expenditure of the moneys hereby authorized to be paid and to reporting thereon to the Council.

4. It shall be lawful for the Council by resolution from time to time to appropriate and authorize the issuance of a warrant or warrants to pay and for the treasurer to pay such sum or sums of money out of the municipal revenue for the then current year not exceeding $5,000 in any year required for the purposes of the maintenance of such Free Public Library as may be from time to time recommended by the City Council by report of the Finance Committee of the Council, such report bearing an endorsement by the City Auditor that the funds are on hand and are unappropriated and are available to meet the proposed expenditure.

5. This by-law shall, before the final passing thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the City of Victoria in the manner provided in the Municipal Clauses Act, and shall come into force as from the date of the final passing thereof.

6. This by-law may for all purposes be cited as the "Public Library By-Law, 1902."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 4th day of June, 1902.

NOTICE.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the municipality will be taken at the Public Market building, Cormorant street, on Monday the 23rd day of June, 1902, for the North, Central, and South Wards, that the poll will be kept between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p.m. and that Mr. W. W. Northcott has been appointed Returning Officer to take the said vote.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., June 6th, 1902.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE

Public Library By-Law, 1902,

—AND—

Public Library Loan By-Law, 1902

I hereby give notice that such of the electors of the municipality of the city of Victoria as are entitled to vote on a by-law for raising money upon the credit of the municipality, are requested to attend at the polling place, or places, in the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, in the said municipality, at which they are so entitled to vote, on Monday, the 23rd day of June, inst., from 8 a. m., to 4 p. m., and to record their votes for or against the passage of the Public Library By-law, 1902, and the Public Library Loan By-law, 1902, a copy of which By-laws are published in the Victoria Daily Colonist, and copies whereof are posted up at the City Hall and at each of the polling places. And take notice that the said By-laws will not be valid or of any effect unless the vote polled in favor thereof be at least three-fifths of the vote polled. The polling places are as follows:

For the North Ward, Central Ward and South Ward, at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street.

Given under my hand at Victoria, British Columbia, this 10th day of June, 1902.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Returning Officer.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., June 10th, 1902.

THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE

TO THE ATLIN, BIG SALMON, WHITE HORSE, HOOTALINQUA, STEWART RIVER, KLONDIKE, KOYUKUK AND YUKON MINING DISTRICTS

THROUGH LINE SKAGWAY TO DAWSON.

DAILY TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN SKAGWAY AND WHITE HORSE.

Trains connect directly at Cariboo with the Company's steamers for all Lake Points, including the Atlin, Taku and Golden Gate Mining Camps.

Regular steamer service will be maintained during the open season of navigation between White Horse and Mason's and Eureka Landings, the points of departure for the Big Salmon Mines.

At White Horse the trains connect with the British Yukon Navigation Company' fine fleet of River Steamers giving daily service to Hootalinqua, Stewart River, Dawson, etc.

Connections made at Dawson for all Camps in the Koyukuk District; also all Lower Yukon River Points, including St. Michaels and Nome.

J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, - 100 Government St., Victoria

A. B. NEWELL, Vice-President and General Manager, Seattle, Wash., and Skagway, Alaska.

J. FRANCIS LEE, Traffic Manager.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

For South Eastern Alaska.

LEAVE VICTORIA

Cottage City, 6 a. m., June 15, July 3, 15, 27. Spokane, 9 p. m., June 14, 23, July 12, 26.

Leave Seattle.

Cottage City, City of Seattle or City of Topeka, 9 p. m., June 4, 14, 16, 19, 28, July 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. Spokane, 9 a. m., June 14, 28, July 12 26.

FOR NOME.

Leave Seattle

Senator, 9 p. m., July 1, 31. Valencia, 9 p.m., June 7, July 16.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Leave Victoria.

City of Puebla Umatilla or Queen, carry H B. M. mails, 8 p. m., June 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, July 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Aug. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with company's steamers for ports in Southern California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, 61 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

TICKET OFFICE—113 James Street, Seattle. M. Talbot, Commercial Agent.

C. W. MILLER, Assistant General Agent. Ocean Dock, Seattle.

C. D. DUNANN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco.

PUGET SOUND NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers for Puget Sound Points.

Steamer Rosalie sails daily, except Wednesday, at 9 a. m.

Steamer Majestic sails daily except Friday, at 8 p. m.

On Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, steamer Majestic calls at Port Angeles.

E. E. BLACKWOOD.
100 Government Street.

The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

(Incorporated 1890.)

The twelfth annual meeting of the donors and subscribers to the Institution will be held in the City Hall on Monday, the 30th June, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon.

Business: Receiving the annual report of the directors, the treasurer's statement for the year ending 31st May, 1902, and the election of directors.

The four following directors retire, but are eligible for re-election: Joshua Davies, H. D. Helmcken, F. B. Pemberton, and Alexander Wilson.

Donors and subscribers can vote for four members only. The City Council nominate five (5), the local government three (3), and the French Benevolent Society three (3), making a total of fifteen (15) directors. All donors of money, and annual subscribers of $5 and upwards are eligible to vote for the election of directors.

F. ELWORTHY, Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., 13th June, 1902.

PROVINCIAL GAOL AT VICTORIA

TENDERS.

Endorsed "Gaol Supplies," for the supply of Bread, Beef, Clothing and Coal for the use of the said Institution from the 1st day of July next to the 30th of June 1903, will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday, the 21st June. Samples of Groceries, Clothing, etc., can be seen at the Gaol Topaz avenue. Tenders to state price of coal per ton of 2,000 pounds. All supplies to be delivered at the Gaol as required without extra charge. Oatmeal, brooms, brushes, and all articles required for use in this contract to be of provincial manufacture as far as practicable.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. F. JOHN,
Warden.

June 3rd, 1902.

RESERVE—MALCOLM ISLAND.

Notice is hereby given that the reservation placed on Malcolm Island, to enable the Industrial Power Company to select timber for wood pulp manufacturing purposes, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated 6th June, 1901, is rescinded and the said Malcolm Island is reserved for the purpose of settlement by a colony of Finns.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 27th May, 1902.

NOTICE.

Cancellation of Reserve on Foreshore and Tidal Land.

Notice is hereby given that the reservation on foreshore and tidal land, notice whereof was published in the British Columbia Gaette and dated 15th March, 1890, is cancelled. Any person desirous of acquiring a lease of any foreshore or tidal land must take steps to acquire the same in the manner provided by section 41 of the "Land Act," after the expiration of three (3) months from the date of this notice.

W. C. WELLS,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 8th April, 1902.

JUST ARRIVED

Large Shipment

Fine Worsteds and Fancy Tweeds

For Spring and Summer Wear.

WO SANG

85 Store Street.

Fancy Silk Goods

Lacquered and Porcelain Wares. Greatest reduction in prices. New goods just come in.

ORIENTAL BAZAAR, 90 Douglas Street.
YOKOHAMA BAZAAR, 152 Government Street, near Victoria Hotel.

NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO.

Will despatch its first class steamers for NOME and ST. MICHAEL as follows:

FROM SEATTLE.

CONEMAUGH ..... June 11th
OHIO ..... July 8th
INDIANA ..... July 26th

Connecting at Nome with steamer Saidie, for Teller and Candle Creek, and steamer Dora for Bluff City, Golovin and St. Michael, and connecting at St. Michael with the Company's River Steamers for Dawson, Koyukuk and all Yukon River Points.

For freight and passage apply to

EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
Puget Sound Agent, Seattle, Wash.

Or to DODWELL & CO., Victoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

EFFECTIVE JUNE 1st.

ALASKA ROUTE—FOR SKAGWAY

DIRECT.

Lv. Victoria. Lv. Vancouver.
1 o'clock, a.m. 8 o'clock p.m.
Per Charmer.

Princess May ....June 26. June 26th
July 6th. July 6th

Lv. Victoria. Lv. Vancouver.
11 p.m. 8 p.m.

S. S. Amur .....June 21 June 22nd
July 2. July 3rd

To Vancouver, daily, 1 a. m.

To Alert Bay, Rivers Inlet, Namu, Skeena River points, Naas and intermediate points, Thursdays, 11 p. m.

To New Westminster, way ports, Tuesday and Friday, 7 a. m.

From New Westminster for Chilliwack and way landings, on Fraser River, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock.

To Ahouset and intermediate points, 1st, 7th and 14th day of each month, at 23 o'clock; for Quatsino, Cape Scott and way ports, 20th at 23 o'clock.

All steamers from Victoria sail from C. P. R. wharf. The company reserves right of changing time table at any time without notification.

For particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to nearest agent, or

J. W. TROUP, Manager, Victoria, B. C.

E. J. COYLE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

H. H. ABBOTT, General Agent, Victoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

And Soo Pacific Line

World's Scenic Route

LOWEST RATES. BEST SERVICE.

To all points in Canada and the United States. The fastest and best equipped train crossing the Continent.

SAILINGS FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Athenian ..... June 23rd
Empress of China ..... July 7th
Empress of India ..... July 28th

SAILINGS FOR HONOLULU AND AUSTRALIA

Aorangi ..... June 27
Moana ..... July 25
Miowera ..... August 23rd
And every four weeks thereafter.

For full particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to

E. J. COYLE,
A. G. P. A., Vancouver, B. C.
H. H. ABBOTT,
86 Government Street,
Victoria, B. C.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

S. S. ALAMEDA sails for Honolulu, Saturday, June 21, 2 p. m.

S. S. SONOMA, for Auckland, Sydney, 10 a.m., Thursday, July 3.

S. S. AUSTRALIA for Tahiti, July 15, 10 a. m.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C. Passengers can leave and arrive daily by steamers Majestic or Rosalie, connecting at Seattle with Overland Flyer.

JAPAN-AMERICAN LINE.

Fortnightly Sailings.

KAGA MARU will leave July 1st, 1902, for China, Japan and Asiatic ports.

K. J. BURNS,
General Agent.

ATLANTIC S.S. SAILINGS

From Montreal.

Numidian—Allan Line ..... June 28th
Ionian—Allan Line ..... July 5th
Parisian—Allan Line ..... July 12th
Tunisian—Allan Line ..... July 19th
Lake Champlain—Beaver Line ..June 26th
Lake Ontario—Beaver Line ..... July 3rd
Lake Simcoe—Beaver Line .....July 10th

From Boston.

Merion—Dominion Line ..... June 25th
New England—Dominion Line ...July 2nd
Saxonia—Cunard Line ..... July 8th

From New York.

Umbria—Cunard Line ..... June 28th
Lucania—Cunard Line ..... July 5th
Etruria—Cunard Line ..... July 12th
Oceanic—White Star Line ..... June 25th
Majestic—White Star Line .....July 2nd
Celtic—White Star Line .....July 4th
Furst Bismarck—Hamburg American ..... June 26th
Columbia—Hamburg American .. July 3rd
St. Paul—American Line ..... June 25th
St. Louis—American Line ..... June 2nd

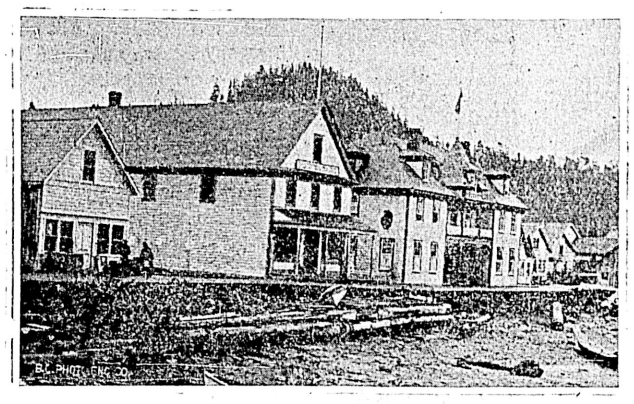
For all information apply to

H. H. ABBOTT,
86 Government St.,
Agent for All Lines.

ON THE SKEENA'S TURBULENT WATERS

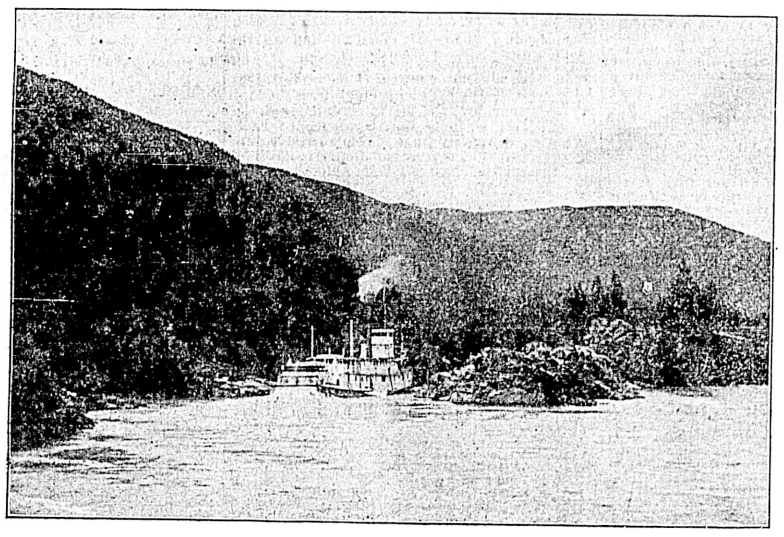
A Trip from Port Essington to Hazelton by this Beautiful Northern Waterway, Described by a Colonist Special Correspondent.

In the lower country settlements the Skeena river has got an extremely bad name; indeed, the usually expressed opinion is that it is entirely outside of the region of navigation possibilities, and that the country surrounding it is barren and valueless, and inhabited only by a few Indians and Quixote missionaries whose acquaintance no white man is very anxious to cultivate. "Give a dog a bad name and it sticks to him" is true of the Skeena, for although today it is one of the most important rivers in the Northland and has many thriving settlements as well as one well-sized town on its banks, it still has the reputation it had ten years ago—when the Hudson Bay Company were sole freight carriers on its waters, and when its work was done almost entirely by Indian canoes and packers—of being a veritable death-trap to the man who went out on its currents and tried to make headway through them. Things are different to-day, and while the river is not by any means a glassy sheet of water, it can be navigated, and that without the loss of either canoe, steamer or life. Port Essington, at the mouth of the river, is a town of no mean distinction; its inhabitants think it is the most important place between Skagway and Vancouver, and well worthy of being called the



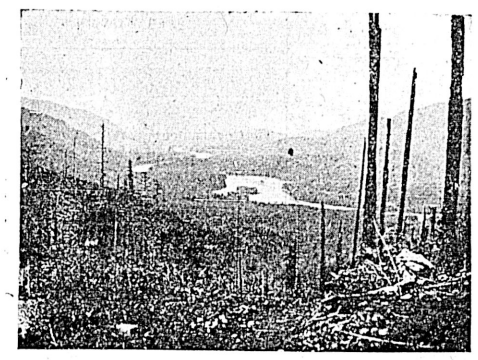
R. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE & HOTEL, PORT ESSINGTON.

capital of the Northland. It is built on an elevation overlooking the mouth of the river, and its population of whites, Siwashes, Mongolians and Japanese cannot number at this time of writing very much less than 900, and this number will be increased when the fishing season is well under way to nearly double that amount. Some of its buildings are splendidly built. It has two churches, half a dozen stores, two good hotels, three canneries and a number of minor concerns that speak well, each in their own way, for the future of the community. Perhaps the man who has had more to do with the development of Essington, and also of the Skeena, than any other is Mr. R. Cunningham, who is one of the best types of the successful



STEAMER CALEDONIA ASCENDING THE SKEENA RIVER.

business man found in Canada today. Coming to the place forty years ago, when nothing in the shape of a village was seen, he established his post, and in a short time gathered quite a large Indian trade, and in the course of years managed to get a considerable number of the dusky tribe to locate near his trading post, and from this small beginning has come the town of today. Apart from being an Indian trader—and in that way Mr. Cunningham is "the heap big man" of the interior—he, along with his son, Mr. George Cunningham, are successful operators of a modern equipped saw mill, a salmon packing business, an up-to-date hotel, and a general store,



THE LOWER SKEENA VALLEY.
From Mining Record.

each of which are strong evidence of the resource and push of the men behind them, and indicate a close and persevering application of the best principles of business. Perhaps Mr. Cunningham deserves best of his fellows in the cities, because of the development of the Skeena river navigation which has made it posible for the trader to ship his goods from Victoria or Vancouver to Hazelton, and by a system of Indian packing to points hundreds of miles in the interior. Ten years ago the Hudson's Bay company put a steamer on the river, which in the first season made only one trip to Hazelton, and for some years after made perhaps three or four. A poor service like this was not adequate to the demands of the country, and this fact induced Messrs. Cunningham to put two steamers last year on the river, one held for emergencies, while the other was constantly plying to and fro. Last year the steamer Hazelton made no less than 13 complete trips, and a number to

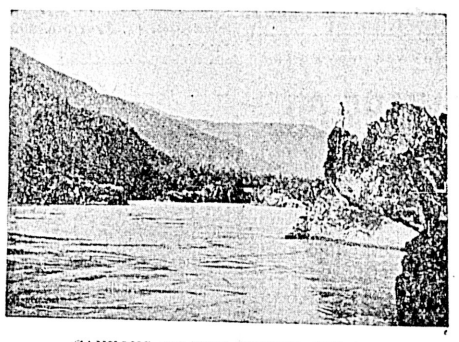
wife at a village we passed. Kitsclas George, famous all over the Northland, in his old age has got a young wife, now this wife is famous for many things, her principle call for fame being her ugliness. She prides herself on it, so does George, but ugly as she is, her husband gets jealous, and when these times come, the squaw picks up the papoose and goes off to new pastures for a while.

Certainly she always comes back, and as a rule the coming back is peaceful, but as the Fates would have it, her last return was at an inauspicious time. George was angry, and George was not peaceably inclined. Instead he calmly entered his house and got his Winchester and on coming out proceeded to give his wife a lesson. First he fired into the ground, six inches from her toes, then past one ear and then the other, over her head, under her arm, and only when his magazine was exhausted did he desist.

Seventeen hours sailing took us to the Grand Canyon of the Skeena. At the south end of the rapids we had to lie up for a day and a half owing to the extra high water, but the time was not

KITSALAS MOUNTAIN, SKEENA RIVER.

altogether wasted. An opportunity was given us to visit a good many mines in the neighborhood, and incidentally to study a few brands of the genus miner. The miner is cosmopolitan, certainly, he also is as clannish in one way as they can be made, but taking them all through a better class of men is not to be met with than the gold seekers of the Skeena. One man may be a university graduate, he can sit down and give beans to the ordinary traveler in discussing the whys and wherefores of philosophy, theology, and all the other ologies in the world. Another is the miner, born and bred, he sees daylight first among the mountains, he becomes a prospector when other boys are going to school, and when



CANYONS OF THE SKEENA RIVER.
From Mining Record.

he becomes a man he varies his time by striking something rich, spending his money in the settlements, and telling green ones stories of the millions he has made and lost. He is a good sort though, this miner, and with all his uncouth ways is much to be preferred to the city dude, who after passing six months in some mining college goes up country to see and to kill. As a rule he arrives with a saddle horse, and it may be a piano, once in a while with a private secretary and a valet, and his den is usually the newest that style decries as correct. He also carries a shot gun among his baggage, and as a rule he is a very good hot air gun himself, his stories on the ship being redolent of self, and about as unsavory as can be told. Another breed of the miner is plentiful, and his type is the one that makes people weep. He has heard of the wealth of the miner, and under a mistaken idea of what a miner actually is he has sold out his possession and taken himself North. His coming is a momentous one to himself, for gold is not to be found for the lifting. The quartz is hard to mine,

O. K. MOUNTAIN, SKEENA RIVER.
From Mining Record.

and when mined it is harder still to get the mineral out. In the end the man loses his all, and comes South again to tell his friends that there is nothing in the stories of gold at all.

The water at the guage was gradually dropping and 37 hours after tying up we were on the way again and in a few minutes were in a place few men want to be in a second time. The canyon water is running some 25 miles an hour, and although the Hazelton has 1.H.P. of 235 and steam up to 18 knots, yet she cannot on her engine power alone force her way through the turbulent waters. Lining has to be extensively used, and it is only inch by inch that the steamer can creep along. An accident to the engines or a cable, would likely mean a total loss if the water was very high, but fates are kind and accidents never happen, and we get through breathing sigh of relief. Coming back through the canyon is as exciting as

going up, one minute we were in an eddy that pulled the boat round square with the stream and shot us out to within an inch of the cliffs, but good officering gets the boat in hand, and with a sweep the main current is reached, and at the rate of 30 miles an hour the plunge is taken downward into calm waters. Passengers are usually advised to leave the steamer at the entrance to the canyon and walk around by the government road to meet her again as she comes through so that in this way no danger is to be apprehended. The completion of the journey is now through a more open country. The mountains fall away to right and left, and here and there good sized rivers bring their waters in to swell the parent stream. The usual Indian villages are again encountered, and we notice that where they are, there also is the best land in the districts. This seems a hardship to the white settler, for the land would be a Godsend to them, but to the Indian it is only a camping ground, that they do not know how to utilize. Reservations are the curse of the Skeena, but being the work of a paternal government, settlers must grin and bear. When Hazelton is reached, we find a compact little town that is the headquarters of the trail trade to the interior, and in the meantime the only open gateway to the famous Bulkley valley. Around the town and for a good many miles down the river the country is good and seems adapted for farming and stock raising. The timber is light and is principally cotton wood, spruce and poplar, and would be easily cleared, and the waterways are plentiful and do not run dry even in the warmest weather. Hazelton's climate is beautiful, temperate in the summer and in the winter months the mercury seldom falls to zero, and snow for the past three years has not been more than 18 inches deep. Around here and all along the river banks game is plentiful and the streams are splendid fishing grounds. The mountains are richly quartz bearing, and were it not for the difficulties of transportation, this region is certain to become the Eldorado of the North. The full steaming time to Hazelton was exactly 40 hours, and the return 10 hours, making a round trip possible under certain circumstances of water of not longer than two and a half days.

GROWTH OF SAVINGS BANKS.

There Are Now 6,400,000 Depositors With $2,640,000,000 to Their Credit.

In the aggregate, wealth and the individual resources of the people of the United States, in enlarged foreign markets for American goods and cereals, in building operations, in the extension of railroad mileage, in bank clearances and all items of commerce, there has been an enormous increase in the United States in the past six years, but in no other respect perhaps has the country's growth in wealth been so conspicuously shown as in the increase of the number of savings bank depositors and of their aggregate deposits.

Five years ago there were 5,200,000 savings bank depositors in the United States; now there are 6,400,000, an increase of 1,200,000, or at the rate of nearly a quarter of a million a year.

Five years ago the amount on deposit in the savings banks of the United States was $1,940,000,000; it is now $2,640,000,000, an increase of $700,000,000 in five years, or at the rate of $140,000,000 a year.

The State of New York has, of course, the largest number of savings bank depositors, but in comparison with the total population Massachusetts is ahead of it. New York has 2,100,000 depositors; Massachusetts has 1,500,000.

Connecticut, a very small state, has 400,000 savings bank depositors, 50,000 more than Pennsylvania, one of the largest and most prosperous of States, but one in which, for some reason not much favor is given to this form of investment.

Illinois has 260,000 savings bank depositors and Iowa 205,000, but Indianna has only 22,000 and Wisconsin only 3,500.

Among the Southern States, South Carolina stands first in the number of its savings bank depositors, the increase having been very marked since South Carolina embarked in the line of manufacture. There are relatively few savings bank depositors in Texas, and an unusually large number in Maryland for so small a State. Maine has a very large, and West Virginia a very small number and New Jersey, with a population of 1,183,000, has more than 200,000 savings bank depositors.

"Why do you sing?" asked the man in black suspenders.

"Because practice makes perfect," responded the girl with lemon hair. "Some day my singing may keep the wolf from the door."

"I agree with you. Just sing and the wolf will never enter."

John—"You say Silas lost his money in New York? Did he buy a gold brick?"

Hiram—"All he kin remember buying was three whiskeys!"—Puck.

CLEANEST PLACE IN THE WORLD

The Original Spotless Town In the Northern Part of Holland.

From Public Opinion.

Far up in northern Holland, among the dykes and canals of Queen Wilhelmina's little kingdom, lies Broeck, the original Spotless Town. The palings of the fences of Broeck are sky blue. The streets are paved with shining bricks of many colours. The houses are rose-coloured, black, grey, purple, light blue, or pale green. The doors are painted and gilded. For hours you may not see a soul in the streets or at the windows. The streets and houses, bridges, windows, and barns show a neatness and a brilliancy that are absolutely painful. At every step a new effect is disclosed, a new sense beheld, as painted upon the drop curtain of a stage. Everything is minute, compact, painted, spotless, and clean. In the houses of Broeck, for cleaning purposes, you will find big brooms, little brooms, tooth brushes, aquafortis, whiting for the window pains, rouge for the forks and spoons, coal dust for the copper, emery for the iron utensils, brick powder for the floors, and even small splinters of wood with which to prick out the tiny bits of straw in the cracks between the bricks. Here are some of the rules of this wonderful town—

"Citizens must leave their shoes at the door when entering a house.

"Before or after sunset no one is allowed to smoke excepting with a pipe having a cover, so that the ashes will not be scattered upon the street.

"Anyone crossing the village on horseback must get out of the saddle and lead the horse.

"A cuspidor shall be kept by the front door of each house, where it may be accessible from the window.

"It is forbidden to cross the village in a carriage or to drive animals through the streets."

In addition to these established rules it is the custom of every citizen who sees a leaf or a bit of straw blown before his house by the wind to pick it up and throw it into the canal. The people go five hundred paces out of the village to dust their shoes. Dozens of boys are paid to blow the dust from between the bricks in the streets four times an hour. In certain houses the guests are carried over the threshold so as not to soil the pavements. At one time the mania for cleaning in Broeck reached such a point that the housewives of the village neglected even their religious duties for scrubbing and washing. The village pastor, after trying every sort of persuasion, preached a long sermon in which he declared that every Dutch woman who had faithfully fulfilled her duties towards God in this world would find in the next a house packed full of furniture and stored with the most various and precious articles of use and ornament which, not being distracted by any other occupations, she would be able to brush, wash, and polish for all eternity. The promise of this sublime recompense, and the thought of this extreme happiness, filled the women with such fervour and piety that for months thereafter the pastor had no cause for complaint.

Around every house in Broeck are buckets, benches, rakes, hoes, and stakes, all coloured red, blue, white, or yellow. The brilliancy and variety of colours and the cleanliness, brightness, and miniature pomp of the place are wonderful. At the windows there are embroidered curtains with rose-coloured ribbons. The blades, bands, and nails of the gaily painted windmills shine like silver. The houses are brightly varnished and surrounded with red and white railings and fences. The panes of glass in the windows are bordered by many lines of different hues. The trunks of all the trees are painted grey from root to branch. Across the streams are many little wooden bridges, each painted as white as snow. The gutters are ornamented with a sort of wooden festoon perforated like lace. The pointed facades are surmounted with a small weathercock, little lance or something resembling a bunch of flowers. Nearly every house has two doors, one in front and one behind, the last for every-day entrance and exit, the former opened only on great occasions, such as births, deaths, and marriages.

The gardens are as peculiar as the houses. The paths are hardly wide enough to walk in. One could put his arms around the flower beds. The dainty arbours would barely hold two persons sitting close together. The little myrtle hedges would scarcely reach to the knees of a four-year-old child. Between the arbours and the flower beds run little canals which seem made to float paper boats. They are crossed by miniature wooden bridges with coloured pillars and parapets. There are ponds the size of a bath which are almost concealed by Lilliputian boats tied with red cords to blue stakes, tiny staircases, and miniature kitchen gardens. Everything could be measured with the hand, crossed at a leap, demolished by a blow. Moreover, there are trees cut in the shape of fans, plumes, and discs, with their trunks coloured white and blue. At every step one discovers a new effect, a fresh combination of hues, a novel caprice, some new absurdity.

The rooms are very tiny and resemble so many bazaars. There are porcelain figures on the cupboards, Chinese cups and sugar bowels on and under the tables, plates fastened on the walls, clocks, ostrich eggs, shells, vases, plates, glasses placed in every corner and concealed in every nook; cupboards full of hundreds of trifles and ornaments without name, a crowding disorder and utter confusion of colours.

CANADA'S NEW SETTLERS.

No Difficulty in Assimilating Those From United States.

From Montreal Star.

The possible danger to British Institutions through the immense immigration into our West from the United States, continues to be a subject of discussion, principally for papers on the other side of the international line. Canadians have no fears on this score. To begin with, not one in ten of the so-called "Americans" will be found to be other than people who were actually not born on this continent, or who are only a generation removed from some other nationality. Their coming is not part of any plot to grab a neighbor's country, but a plan to take up homes in a land where peace and plenty abound, where life and property are more sacred than in any other country on earth. We claim that their residence in the United States has not destroyed in them the capacity to appreciate the advantages of living in such a country and under such a constitution as we have in Canada. Indeed, if our Republican friends will pardon us for saying so, we think the contrast with conditions in the country they have left will not be such as to make them anxious to have exactly the same conditions prevail in Canada. They will find here a greater control in the hands of the people than in the country they have left; less worship of the plutocracy; greater respect for human rights.

But, we are asked, what will be the effect upon the settlement of present or future disputed questions between Canada and the United States, such as the Alaskan boundary question? We do not think our new settlers are fools, who would use their influence to rob the country of their adoption for the benefit of a country they had left. About the time of the Revolutionary war, and before, there was something of an immigration from the New England Colonies to the Western part of Nova Scotia (not the U. E. Loyalist movement). These immigrants were of the genuine Puritan Yankee type. They took no part on behalf of the revolting colonists in their new homes, during the continuance of the struggle. When, half a century later, the then powerful United States availed themselves of the difficulties England had in the Old World to declare war against her with the hope of capturing Canada, there were no more loyal British subjects in the Empire than the descendants—the immediate children—of those settlers from Cape Cod who populated the South-Western shore of Nova Scotia.

The census bulletin just issued shows there were already resident in Canada in 1901, 127,891 people who were citizens of the United States by birth, not including many born in other countries who came to us from the Republic. In fact, even before the present rush over the line, the United States furnished very nearly as many of our immigrants as all other countries combined, (outside the United Kingdom.) Yet, there never was a time when there was less thought of annexation in Canada than at present, and none in Canada are more Canadian than those who came to us from the United States.

The citizen of a country is very apt to take the side of his own home in a quarrel, especially where his side happens to be right, no matter what country is on the other side. We feel perfectly safe in welcoming our new settlers from the United States, and have no fear as to their future loyalty to their new home.

OFFICERS OF THE OFFICERS

Arm Chair Critics Who Freely Blame the Fighting Men.

From the Spectator.

Nothing in that paradox, a democratic monarchy, is more paradoxical than its army, with its internal absolutism, its iron rules and iron-bound ruled. In the midst of liberty its members are in honorable slavery, in the midst of freedom they must be silent, and universal freedom of action does but impose upon them action by rote and rule the more strict the more unrestrained the general licence. They are the appanages of monarchy, yet the servants of the mob. They find themselves judged by two antithetic standards—that of the old heroic Middle Ages, when glory alone formed an asset of mankind, and that of the calm, incisive commercialism of to-day, which appraises glory solely by its increment, and requires a strict pro rata adjustment of each. Such an army is, indeed, a sort of go-between or link between widely different systems of widely different material from either, sucking virtue from both, yet liable to the vices of neither; essentially a clique, for men whose task is a paradox carry it inevitably to its logical place of working, the aloofness of their own special society, methods and points of view. And if they call for or condemn a certain tool or material, their request or complaint must be heard, for they alone can judge of what is requisite and what useless. The roar of criticism and advice from the great unmilitary world which usually drowns the remarks of military men on military subjects is as absurd as it is well meant. As well might a mob of sailmakers surround a tailor at his board and shriek directions to him as to the cutting of his cloth. They know something of the cutting of cloth, it is true, but it is knowledge which would be disastrous to the fine vicuna in "Snip's" hands; far better leave him alone, and if your presence at his elbow is necessary to yourself, make it useful to him by handing him his scissors, or measure, or anything he may require, with as little adverse comment on his requirements as possible.

Poor generals! they remind one of nothing so much as a line of targets on the Ash ranges during "rapid fire" practice. No sooner are they "up" than a hundred shots fly at them from the clumsy squads at the firing point, and after a minute's uncomfortable exposure, down they go again, their fair white paint all splotched and dirty, to hide in the oblivion of the markers' gallery. The squads chuckle and chatter; did they not near their missiles ringing against the iron, plumb in the centre, no doubt? What deadly marksmen are the louts of England! But the markers in the distant gallery are chuckling, too, for there are wondrous few bull's-eyes; indeed, not many hits on the targets at all, and most of the dirt on the white paint is from mud and stones thrown up by misdirected bullets, thrown up in such quantities that even the genuine hits are difficult to discern.

But general officers are not of insensate iron, but of very sensitive flesh and blood. Indeed, they appear to suffer on their professional mountain-top as climbers do from the rarefied air of lofty summits; hearts which beat sound and true on humbler levels become fluttering, iron nerves, tense and untrustworthy, limbs whose strength and activity have carried and clawed their owners through perils to the peak, yield to inertness, and the whole system seems spell-bound. Attacked in this plight, how feeble would be a man's resistance to a corporeal enemy; not less feeble if his metamorphosis and his foe were purely mental, and the latter came tilting at a mind already vanquished by its high and exposed situation—vanquished, but with its sensibility to wounds increasing with its inability to ward them off. If our generals have done badly in the war, they have defended themselves worse at home. Few have even attempted to do so, and of those who did attempt it, but one, fallen from his high estate to ordinary levels, did so with any skill and verve in thrust and parry.

It would no doubt surprise and pain the attackers, the thousands of unlicensed victuallers who retail the great flood of arm-chair criticism, if they were told how much of the paralysis of which they have complained in our generals was actually produced by themselves. Many a fine leader who would have risked heavy losses to deal a master-stroke (which is the essential oil of generalship) has quailed and stayed his hand when he thought of the more terrible gamble such a game involved—the gamble with his own fair name and reputation—aye, even with his own personal character, so loaded are the dice with which his opponents play. The shout of "Westminster Abbey or Victory!" sufficient in itself to compel the latter, dies tremulously on a commander's lips, and the dim glorious alternative fades in his heart at the whisper, "The submarine cable and evening paper!" Who will cast with Fortune for his honor? To whom is honor so much his all as to a British general in the field? And what shall we say of creditors who would grab at the very soul of a man whom fate may deliver to them bankrupt, his wealth squandered perhaps, but squandered in an honest effort for the good of his country and the countrymen who embitter his ruin? No; we at home have not less to answer for because there is no one to whom we need render account. We have not invariably "done our best," but often our worst—a paralyzing, numbing worst, answerable for who knows how many "lost opportunities" and "regrettable incidents" on the far-away veldt and kopjes.

Ask for Martell's Three Star. *

THE CASE OF MR. H. F. PAGE

Spokane Paper Comments on the Inconvenience He Has Suffered.

In "The Ranch," published at Spokane, Mr. H. F. Page, of Matsqui, has the following letter in regard to his trouble over importing thoroughbred horses to the States:

Editor The Ranch: My case regarding duty deposited upon ten registered Percheron horses at Sumas, Wash., last October, had a hearing this afternoon before Judge DeVries, one of the board of appraisers from New York. I gave evidence, and for the first time was officially told that the duty was withheld upon grounds of a question of law, viz., that it is not permissible under the act to be allowed free entry upon breeding stock when entered with the intent of sale. Now, I think this reaches a stage where it interests many of the breeders of the United States and Canada, as many of the importers are not breeders, and the stock is imported with intent to sell both by United States and Canadian importers. I understand that this is the first time this question has been raised, and if the decision of Collector Heustis is upheld by the board of appraisers, it must seriously affect the business of many importers. I am informed that a final decision will not be reached before August. It is well for all importers of pure-bred stock to know what may occur. By publishing the above you may confer a favor upon a number of breeders and importers.

Yours truly,
H. F. PAGE.

Commenting on this letter The Ranch says:

"The attention of live stock importers, breeders and the agricultural press throughout the country generally is called to the communication which appears in this issue from H. F. Page, relative to the case in which he was compelled to pay $1,000 duty on ten head of horses which were imported into this state from British Columbia during October of last year, notwithstanding that the horses were all accompanied by the proper registration papers of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association as required by law. The contention of Collector Heustis was that inasmuch as the animals were imported to be offered for sale, they were subject to the duty. Mr. Page, through his attorneys, appealed the case, and on Monday of this week the testimony was heard in this city by Judge DeVries, who is one of the three members of the board of appraisers, which holds its sessions in New York city, and who is now on a special trip to this coast. This board of appraisers will take the case under consideration, and will render their decision some time in August next.

"In order that the facts of the case may be clearly understood, we reproduce below that part of Collector Heustis' letter written to this journal in response to a criticism we made regarding his action, and which we published in our issue of March 13:

"'Mr. H. F. Page, the importer you mention, is an alien stock breeder residing in British Columbia. On October 18 last he imported at Sumas four stallions and six mares, making entry for same as pure-bred Percheron stock and claiming they were entitled to free entry under the provisions of article 475 of the existing tariff, which provides that any animals pure bred of a recognized breed, duly registered and certified as required by the regulations of the honorable secretary of the treasury shall be admitted free when imported specially for breeding purposes. Pedigree certificates were presented with the entry, but as the animals were evidently imported for sale, the importer was required to deposit the amount of duty that would accrue in case the animals were found to be not entitled to free entry, and was given an opportunity to produce satisfactory evidence that they were intended specially for breeding purposes, which said evidence was lacking on entry. Neither the deputy collector at Sumas nor this office questioned the genuineness of the registration papers, as intimated in your editorial, and Mr. Page well knows that that was not the reason that he was required to deposit the amount of the duty. It was purely a question of evidence on the point of the purpose for which the animals were imported. As you are aware, Percheron horses are valuable for draught horses, and when imported for that purpose are subject to duty, and a proper enforcement of the tariff as well as regard for the protection of the interests of American stock raisers alike demand a full investigation of the facts.'

"As we have stated, Judge DeVries is a member of the board of appraisers which resides in New York; and it is the board of final appeal upon such matters. The judge, in response to an inquiry of a representative of this journal at the close of the hearing, stated that the point raised had never, in his opinion, come up for decision before. He stated that it was purely a question of the interpretation of article 475, and the definition of what is meant when it says pure-bred animals shall be admitted free of duty when imported specially for breeding purposes.

"When Mr. Page was required to pay $1,000 before his horses would be admitted, we felt that it was a decided injustice, and contrary to the spirit of the law. We said at the time it was an unwarranted tax, and knew that it would have the effect of causing a complete cessation of importation of pure-bred stock from British Columbia. Such has been the result, which in itself is very deplorable, and much to be regretted by the stockmen of both sides of the line; but if the decision of the collector of this district is upheld, it will have an effect international in character, and the business of importation from foreign countries will be brought to an almost complete standstill. It is well known that many firms make a business of importing from Canada and from the Old World pure-bred stock of all kinds, and that such stock is permitted to pass in free, provided it is accompanied by proper certificates of registration. The government does not follow such stock after it leaves the customs office; and the importer is free to dispose of the stock to anyone he likes and at whatever price he can get. If Collector Heustis is upheld in his contention that pure-bred horses must be imported for breeding purposes only, and cannot be sold or worked, it will paralyze the whole business of importation, not only of horses, but of all other classes of live stock.

"We think that the various breeders' associations should act upon this matter, in order to bring properly before the board of appraisers the widespread injury an adverse decision in the Page case would have on the whole breeding industry."

RATTLED BRIDEGROOM'S MISTAKE.

A young couple were married in Fenelon Falls recently, and a number of their friends and relatives assembled at the railway station to see them off on their honeymoon. Old slipers and rice were showered on the happy pair as they boarded the train. When they got comfortably seated in the car the groom noticed a boot in the aisle, and thinking it was one that had been thrown into the car by some of his jovial friends, threw the boot out of the window as the train was moving. It happened that the boot belonged to a well-known Toronto commercial traveler, who had removed it to ease his weary feet. On the arrival of the train at Lindsay the bridegroom was compelled to purchase a new pair of boots for the drummer.—Lindsay (Can.) correspondence of the Toronto Globe.

Barber—Your hair is very thin, sir. Have you tried our special hair wash?"

Customer (in a reassuring tone)—"Oh, no; it wasn't that that did it."